Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

September 21, 1959

Chemical Legislation Boxscore Page 3

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LIQUID TYPES	**P1MO** Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	In tablets, aqueous dispersions, capsulated products	1,000,000	Edible oil only, for standardization	Excellent	—
	P1MO/BH Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	as above	1,000,000	Edible oil plus anti-oxidants (butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxy-toluene).	Excellent	—
	P1.3 Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	For oil-free prepara-tions	1,350,000 to 1,450,000	None	Excellent	—
	A1MO Vitamin A acetate *(liquid)*	In oil solutions and gelatin capsules	1,000,000	Edible oil only, for standardization	Excellent	
BEADLETS	**Type 250-S** Vitamin A palmitate *Dry Beadlets*	Water dispersible. For dry products which will be reconstituted with fluids, such as dry cereals, etc.	250,000	None	Excellent	Essentially 30-80 free-flowing, for uniform distribution in dry mixes.
	Type 500-S Vitamin D_2 *Dry Beadlets*		500,000	None	Excellent	
POWDERS	**Type 325A-32.5D** Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin D_2 *(dry)*	For tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	A—325,000 D_2—32,500	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 325 Vitamin A *(dry)*		325,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 500 *(dry)* Vitamin A acetate	For dry prepara-tions: tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	500,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 500A-50D Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin D_2 *(dry)*		A—500,000 D_2—50,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
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THE SCORE IN CONGRESS

How Chemical Industry Legislation Fared

	BILL NO.	PURPOSE	WHAT HAPPENED
Agricultural Research	S 690	To step up research on new uses for farm products.	**Passed both houses, but final action deferred.**
Air Pollution	HR 7476	To extend air pollution law four years at $5 million annually.	**Sent to White House.**
Antitrust	S 716	To subpoena books for pre-trial investigations.	**Passed senate only.**
	S 442	To require pre-merger notification.	**No action.**
Barter	HR 8609	To extend public law 480 two years for bartering and selling farm surpluses.	**Sent to White House.**
Coconut Oil	HJ Res 441	To permit immediate sale of stockpile coconut oil.	**Reported to house only.**
Color	S 2197	Administration color pre-testing bill without provision on carcinogens.	**Passed senate only.**
	HR 7624	Same but with provision on carcinogens.	**No action.**
	S 79	To permit use of Citrus Red No. 2 for coloring oranges.	**Signed into law.**
	S 2503	To permit temporary continued use of FD&C Yellows 3 & 4.	**No action.**
Cosmetics	HR 1 60	To require pre-testing of cosmetics for safety.	**No action.**
Explosives	S 1806	To make private carriers subject to common carrier penalties for explosive act violations.	**Passed senate only.**
Fair Trade	HR 1253	Federal fair trade law enforceable by Federal Trade Commission.	**Reported to house only.**
Foreign Operations	HR 5	To reduce taxes on foreign earnings.	**Reported to house only.**
Import Markings	HR 5054	To require marks of origin on foreign products.	**Reported to house only.**
Labeling	S 1283	To require full labeling of hazardous household articles.	**Hearings in senate only.**
	HR 5260	Same as above.	**No action.**
	HR 7352	Similar bill of American Medical Association.	**No action.**
Narcotics	HR 529	To license and control narcotics manufacture.	**Passed house only.**
Pesticides	HR 6436	To place defoliant chemicals, etc. under Miller pesticides law.	**Signed into law.**
	HR 7430	To exempt fresh vegetables from pesticides labeling.	**No action.**
	HR 7480	Same as above.	**No action.**
	S 1575	To provide $2,565,000 annually for Interior department's pesticide study.	**Signed into law.**
Prices	S 215	To require pre-notification of price increases.	**Hearings in senate only.**
	S 11	To limit "good faith" defense.	**No action.**
State Taxation	S 2524	To limit state taxation of interstate business.	**Signed into law.**
Tariffs	HR 6579	To free imports of hemlock extract.	**Signed into law.**
	HR 7456	To extending free importation of casein three years.	**Passed house only.**
Taxes	HR 8126	To reduce or defer taxes on stock distributions in anti-trust cases.	**Reported to house only.**
	S 200	Same as above.	**Displaced by amendment to HR 2573 and ordered reported to senate.**
Trademarks	HR 7234	To restrict trademark protection on imports.	**No action.**
Water Pollution	HR 3610	To increase funds for sewage treatment works.	**Passed both houses, but final action deferred.**

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 176 No. 13 30 Church St., New York 7, N.Y. September 21, 1959

Chemical Men Look at Record For Last Session of Congress— Then Get Set for a Big Job

Toting up the pluses and minuses on the legislative scoreboard for the first session of the eighty-sixth congress just ended, chemical industry men see a big job cut out for themselves, come next January 6 when the second session convenes. In spite of claims to the contrary by the leadership on the productiveness of last session, insofar as the chemical industry is concerned there was a far greater volume of work deferred until next year than was disposed of during the session.

Some of the deferrals can be counted on the plus side by the industry, such as the bills in the pricing and antitrust fields which failed to get anywhere, but in the case of legislation desired by the industry the deferrals will make the task of getting final action that much harder.

Campaign a Factor Next Year

Next session may be shortened by the fact that it comes in a political campaign year and bills which fail to get through then will have to start all over again in the following congress.

The two proposals of the most immediate importance to the chemical industry—the color additives control bill and the bill for the labeling of hazardous household articles—were able to get something of a running start on the next session, but still have a long way to go for final enactment.

Likewise, two other bills not favored by the industry have a head start on the next session. These are the bills on explosives transportation and water pollution control.

The color additives bill that was passed by the senate, S 2197, while not completely in accord with all views in the chemical industry, is acceptable as it stands. But the fight on this bill has just begun. Rep. James Delaney of New York has let it be known that he sees no reason for modifying his stand that color additives capable of producing cancer in man or animal should be outlawed. It will be up to industry to change his viewpoint or garner enough votes to defeat his amendment.

Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas, chairman of the house interstate commerce committee, who introduced the color bill (with the Delaney provision on carcinogens) for the administration, has been careful to stay out of the fight. He refused to schedule hearings on the bill last session, and it is not certain that they will be held in the next session if the issue has not been settled.

The hazardous products labeling bill is

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Chemists Run Second To Cows With Mr. K.

Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev will take a Holstein-Friesian cow over an agricultural chemist any time. So it would appear from his visit to the Department of Agriculture's research center at Beltsville, Md., last week.

Russia's No. 1 man seemed to care not a whit that USDA has a new herbicide — 4-(2,4-DB)—which does not harm cereal crops and legumes. Nor was he much interested in a lecture describing our latest work on plant growth regulators.

In fact, Mr. K. only perked up when taken outside the laboratory to see the livestock—the cows, pigs and turkeys.

Moral: You can make a politician listen to scientists, but not often.

Dow, French Firm Slate Plastics Unit

Dow International, Ltd., S. A., and a French firm, Pechiney, S. A., are going to build a multi-million dollar polystyrene and vinylidene chloride copolymer plant just outside Paris.

With construction slated to begin later this year, Dow expects the new unit to go on stream sometime in 1961.

According to the Midland, Mich., firm, the facility will be operated by a newly-formed French company, Plastichimie S. A., jointly owned by Pechiney and Dow.

Dow's investments in the company are held by Dow Chemie A. G. in Basel, Switzerland, a subsidiary formed to finance investments overseas.

The two materials will be manufactured under the Dow tradenames of "Styron" and "Saran."

The new plant site is located at Ribecourt, near Paris, where Pechiney operates a large polystyrene manufacturing facility which will become a part of the new corporation. Pechiney will also furnish the operating staff and will market the products in France.

According to Dow, "This is our first associate venture in the common market area to build a plastics production facility. We are combining our know-how with Pechiney to fill the fast growing needs of the French market."

"Styron" is Dow's polystyrene, a plastic material with a wide range of applications. "Saran" is Dow's vinylidene chloride copolymer.

Chemical Business Is Seen Getting Better All the Time

Business is getting better all the time in the chemical industry, according to the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities & Exchange Commission.

Their latest review of financial reports shows that both chemical profits and sales were higher during the second quarter than in the first three months of this year.

For the industry as a whole, it was able to chalk up profits after taxes of $607 million and a sales total of $7,164 million. This compares with profits in the first quarter of $494 million and sales of $3,166 million. In the second quarter last year,

—Continued on page 39

M&T PRODUCTION CHIEF: M. C. Gautsch, appointed manager of the general manufacturing department of Metal & Thermit Corporation, in which post he will be responsible for production at M&T's chemical plants at Carrollton, Ky., East Chicago and at Carteret, N. J.

Cuban Tariff Reactions Depend On Where Chemical People Sit

Just what American chemical men think of the proposed changes in Cuban tariffs depends entirely on where they sit—in the United States or Cuba. Those whose operations are here think tariffs, especially high ones, are not much of an idea, but US manufacturers who have plants in the island republic think that tariffs are just fine. Their feelings became evident last week in statements filed with the Committee for Reciprocity Information by various chemical companies, and during the two days of public hearings on the changes that Cuba has proposed.

The chemical industry's interest in Cuban tariffs centers mostly on paints, coaltar products, food packaging, containers and sulfur.

Some to Go Up, Some Down

Cuba's plan now is to raise duties in some instances and to lower them in others. American negotiators will enter discussions with Cuban representatives later this year under provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to seek new concessions for those which are proposed to be withdrawn.

Higher Cuban duties on finished paint products and lower tariffs on paint raw materials were favored by Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and by Ledgehill International, Inc., a private investment company with an interest in Fabrics Nacional de Pinturas, S.A. Havana, which manufactures paint under licenses of Glidden.

They argued for higher duties on finished paint products because the present rates on specific weight bases offer no realistic protection to development of a Cuban industry. It was emphasized that the technology of paint manufacture since 1927, when the Cuban law was enacted, has reduced the weight per gallon of many paint products with the result that the specific weight rates of duty today are less than they were in 1927.

At the present time there are eleven

—*Continued on page 43*

Grace Prepared to Buy Endura and Vellumoid

W. R. Grace & Co.'s board of directors has okayed "in principle" the acquisition of the assets of Endura Corporation, Quakertown, Penn., and the stock of Vellumoid Company, Worcester, Mass. Terms have not been disclosed.

Endura makes tape backings, shoe stay material, coating bases and impregnated papers for high-pressure laminates.

Vellumoid is the world's leading manufacturer of non-metallic gaskets.

Titanium Compounds On duPont Sales List

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is marketing six organic titanium compounds used in the manufacture of industrial adhesives, water repellants and resins. The compounds are sold in commercial quantities.

Being offered are tetraisopropyl titanate, tetrabutyl titanate, tetrakis (2-ethylhexyl) titanate, tetraoctylene glycol titanate, triethanolamine titanate ester, and tetrasteryl titanate.

The latter compound is a solid, while all of the others are liquids, with prices varying upward from about $1 per pound.

According to duPont, four are ortho esters and two are chelates of titanium. However, it is pointed out, the company can produce on demand a much wider variety of compounds, including acrylates.

Originally developed about eight years ago under the company's titanium research program, the products are being manufactured by duPont's dyes and chemicals division in new facilities at its Chamber Works at Deepwater Point, N. J. Promotion will be handled by William H.

—*Continued on page 58*

Texstar Wants Tex. Calgary

Texstar Corporation, New York, has completed plans to acquire Texas Calgary Company, Wilmington, Del. According to the Texstar proposal, it will purchase the Calgary assets in exchange for shares of its own common stock which will be distributed to Calgary's stockholders at the rate of one share of Texstar stock for eight shares of Texas Calgary.

Rigid Polyethylene Prices Are Reduced by 3 Cents

Four top manufacturers of rigid polyethylene followed the lead of a fifth last week, and cut prices by 3 cents a pound.

Phillips Chemical Company, subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., started the price break early in the week with an announcement that certain types of its "Marlex" would be reduced from 38 to 35 cents. Affected, the firm said, are only those resins principally used in injection molded housewares, toys and general purpose moldings and in the production of clear overwrap film

Almost immediately, W. R. Grace & Co., Celanese Corporation off America and Union Carbide Plastics Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, all of New York, and Koppers Company, Piltsburgh, Pa., announced similar cuts in price.

Two other plastics makers, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Hercules Powder Company, both of Wilmington, Del., have made no adjustment, pointing out that their polyethylene is not competitive with Phillips.

The Week's Price Changes

Casein, Lemongrass Oil, Tankage, Vanilla Beans Advanced. Cyanocobalamin, Mercury, Trimethylolpropane Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Beeswax, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Blood, N.Y., Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 40).
Carnauba wax, North Country, No. 3, Ceara, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, 2c. per lb.
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 10c. per lb. (p. 54).
Coconut oil, crude, Pacific Coast, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Copra, Pacific Coast, $2.50 per ton (p. 60).
Lemongrass oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 54).
Linseed oil, raw, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Tankage, N.Y., Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 40).
Tin, metal, 1c. per lb. (p. 33).
Salts, ½c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Madagascar, 50c. per lb. (p. 54).
Mexican cuts, 75c. per lb.
whole, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, New York, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Cottonseed oil, crude, Southeast, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Valley, ⅜c. per lb.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, foots, 95%, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 60).
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., salad, dms., ¾c. per lb.
Corn oil, foots, 95%, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Cyanocobalamin, USP, $19 per gram (p. 49).
Fishmeal, $4 per ton (p. 40).
Fishscrap, $4 per ton (p. 40).
Lard, 1/5c. per lb. (p. 60).
Mercury, $1 per flk. (p. 33).
Molasses, ¼c. per gal. (p. 41).
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Peanut oil, crude, refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Rapeseed oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (p. 60).
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., salad dms., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, foots, 95%, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).
Trimethylolpropane, 4c. per lb. (p. 41).
Tung oil, imp., ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Sept. 18, 1959	Sept. 11, 1959	Sept. 19, 1958
109.23	110.20	108.60

Drug Bill: About $3 Billion

The new drugs which will be coming along in the next decade may seem a little expensive for the consumer to buy over the counter, but on the other hand the bill for the drug manufacturers is expected to be one of quite staggering proportions. John E. McKeen says it will probably reach $3 billion. And Mr. McKeen should know, for he is president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., a 110-year-old company that has put its share of new drugs on the market and, therefore, should know how the development costs can mount up.

The $3 billion would be reached, Mr. McKeen said, if the industry continued to increase its research spending by about 10 percent a year, as it has over the past several years.

Mr. McKeen made his statements last week at a meeting of the National Association of Chain Drugs Stores in New York.

Mr. McKeen said that heart disease, mental ailments, cancer and afflictions of the aged are targets of the pharmaceutical industry's current research effort, which totals $190 million this year. However, he cautioned, "money alone cannot buy knowledge or insure successful research."

The growing amounts needed for research, he declared, reflect the fact that

—*Continued on page 39*

ASS'T SALES MANAGER: Keith Baldwin, named assistant sales manager of its Atlantic Gelatin division at Woburn, Mass., by General Foods Corporation.

Synthetic Rubber Listing Will Get One-Third Cut

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. is cutting the price of its "Vitron" synthetic rubber by one-third.

According to the Wilmington, Del., chemical maker, the new price will be $10 per pound, or $5 less than was previously quoted. The price cut will go into effect on October 1.

DuPont attributes the reduction to lower costs resulting from increased demand. In the few months since the synthetic rubber became generally available, it has been widely adopted for aircraft and missile applications.

Monsanto Lets Contract

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has let contracts for its new $10 million research center to Fruin-Colnon Contracting Company and William H. & Nelson Cunliff Company, both of St. Louis.

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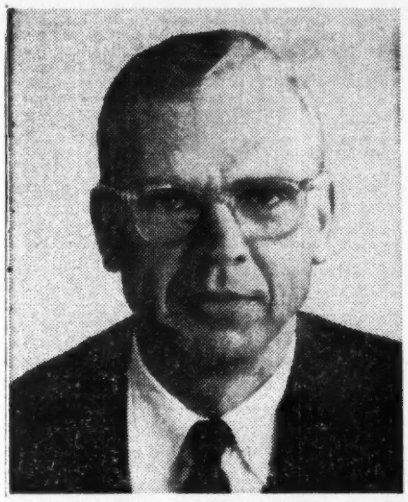
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, Vol. 176 No. 13, September 21, 1959. Published weekly on Monday except semi-weekly the last week in February and the last week in August by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U.S.A. Second-Class postage paid at New York, N. Y. Single copy price: 50 cents. Subscription prices:—United States and Possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland $7; other countries, $12. Copyright, 1959, Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.



DOW CHEMICAL VICE-PRESIDENTS: Donald K. Ballman (right) and C. B. Branch (left), elected vice-presidents of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Mr. Ballman is director of sales for the company and Mr. Branch is its manager of overseas operations. Both are Dow directors. Robert B. Bennett and Fred H. Brown (both not shown here) have been elected treasurer and to the newly-created post of controller, respectively.

Chemical Firms Find Gravy Train Loaded With Tasty Profits for 1960

Chemical men can stop looking for the gravy train—it's in the depot. And if it's not loaded to capacity this year, it will be in 1960. What is it carrying for the chemical makers? Among other things, a 10 percent boost in output that will put production beyond the $500 billion mark—plus a demand spurt that will mean $2.5 billion more for chemical makers than they will garner this year.

Envisioning this rich-with-gravy future for the chemical makers is Allan B. Clow, marketing vice-president for American Cyanamid Company, New York.

In an address before the National Industrial Conference Board at its seventh annual marketing conference in New York last Friday (September 18), Mr. Clow keyed his predictions to strides being made by the national economy as a whole.

Customers to Carry Chemicals to Peak

Chemical buying industries, such as agriculture, construction and textiles, were viewed by Mr. Clow as carrying chemicals to the new production peaks. Drugs, however, he predicted would merely hold their own.

For chemical men, though, his news was all good. "Output, as measured by the present Federal Reserve Board index (1947-49 = 100)," he said, "is likely to exceed 225, a gain of about 10 percent over 1959. Total sales may top $28.5 billion—$2.5 more than in 1959, which in itself so far seems to be a banner year for both chemical manufacturers and for the economy as a whole."

Mr. Clow pointed out that factory shipments of chemical and allied products for the first eight months of this year have increased sharply over last year's corresponding period.

"Gains," he said, "have been registered in nearly every major product group. Furthermore, a number of factors have caused

—*Continued on page 46*

Synthetic Phenol Plant Is Set by Dutch Firm

Koninklijke Zwavelzuurfabrieken v/h Ketjen N.V., Amsterdam, has scheduled a synthetic phenol plant in Holland.

According to the company, anhydrous sodium sulfite will become available as a by-product. Start-up is slated for the end of 1960.

Part of the production, the firm says, is destined for captive use to produce phenol derivatives, while the remainder of the phenol output will be sold on the Dutch market.

Nickel Works in Cuba Being Offered for Sale

Looking for a complete nickel installation? The government has one for sale in Cuba. General Services Administration, which has been operating the unit—known as Nicaro—since it was re-activated in 1952, says it will receive purchase proposals until the close of business on December 1.

The Nicaro properties constitute an extensive self-contained industrial community. Included among its assets are a metallurgical extraction plant, ore reserves, transportation systems, laboratories, pilot plant, shops, warehouses, deep water port, airplane landing strip and a complete townsite, with related facilities.

Included in the sale are substantial in-

—*Continued on page 37*

Phthalic Project Started

Reichhold Chemie A.G., Swiss affiliate of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N.Y., is building a phthalic anhydride plant at Hausen bei Brugg, Switzerland. The new $2.5 million plant, with a production capacity of 10,000 tons annually, will be Reichhold's ninth phthalic anhydride facility.

Tidewater Leaves Skelly Waiting on Church Steps

The long talked-of merger plans between Tidewater Oil Company and Skelly Oil Company unexpectedly went a-glimmering last week.

"There is no present basis for the merger of the companies," a brief statement by George F. Getty, Tidewater president said.

Reports of merger negotiation between the two companies were confirmed at midyear (OPD, 7/20/59) and Tidewater furnished the government with information about the merger proposal shortly thereafter (OPD, 8/10/59).

One factor believed to be involved in

—*Continued on page 46*

Plastics Industry Thinking Big And Expects Growth to Be Big, Hercules Executive Tells ACS

The US plastics industry is thinking big right now and expects to continue thinking that way for at least the next ten years. And, it expects its growing to be big, too, says Paul Mayfield, vice-president and director of Hercules Powder Company. The Wilmington, Del., executive, speaking last week at the American Chemical Society's national meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., said he could foresee production increasing 100 percent in the next ten years or so. By 1970, he predicted, output will climb to 11 billion pounds.

The meeting also was told of the passing of a number of scientific milestones and heard predictions of many more that will be passed. Here are some of the developments reported:

Some Big Things Happening

- Creation of a new plastic, cheaper and better in many ways than widely-used phenolic materials, with nothing more than common table sugar as the raw material.
- Sugar serving as the basis for another product, known chemically as sucrose acetate isobutryrate, or SAIB.
- The development of a new kind of rubber—a polymer containing only zinc, chlorine and ammonia—which, experts say, will help break the heat barriers that limit air, sea and space travel and hamper technological progress.
- Creation of plastics that will bend without breaking—at temperatures as low as 50 degrees below zero Fahrenheit—made possible through the use of new plasticizers, called dialkylphosphonostearates.
- Synthesis of a new class of drugs, which behave like reserpine, and are known chemically as aza-benzo-quinolizines.

Developing his predictions on the coming things in plastics, Mr. Mayfield said: "The surge ahead for plastics in the sixties will embrace many new developments. Most of the new markets will be new applications."

As one example of increased plastics consumption by just one segment of the US economy, Mr. Mayfield pointed out that the automotive industry in 1958 consumed 100 million pounds of plastics, but in 1965 is expected to use 200 million.

"Not only will plastics quality improve in the sixties, as in the past, but the dynamic sixties will see continued growth in the happy marriage of plastics with

—*Continued on page 37*

Dimethyl Isophthalate Unit Of Montrose Goes on Stream

Montrose Chemical Company's new multi-million pound dimethyl isophthalate plant went on stream last week.

The unit is reportedly the world's only commercial installation to manufacture this material through the esterification of isophthalic acid. Marketing of the plant's output will be done by the firm's exclusive sales agent, R. W. Greeff & Co., New York.

Dimethyl isophthalate is a chemical intermediate employed in the manufacture of polyester resins. According to Ira Vandewater, president of R. W. Greeff, the material will be offered at the following prices: tankcar and tankwagon, 42½ cents per pound; truckload drums, 45 cents per pound, and less carlot drums, 46 cents per pound, f.o.b. Newark, N. J.

Titanium Facility Running

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has started up its titanium dioxide plant at New Johnsonville, Tenn. The facility, which uses the chlorination process, is capable of producing 125 tons of pigment per day.

CIBA TECHNICAL MANAGER: Dr. Ernst A. Wolff, appointed technical manager of its chemical specialties division by Ciba Company, Fair Lawn, N. J.

Lilly, Syntex Sign Research Agreement

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and Syntex Corporation, New York, have signed a cooperative research agreement. Under the pact, Lilly will share the expense of Syntex research and also will conduct studies of promising new compounds discovered in the Syntex laboratories.

The products resulting from research will be available for marketing by both companies.

According to Eugene N. Beesley, Lilly president, and Dr. George Rosenkranz, president of Syntex, in a joint statement:

"Lilly's contributions through this agreement should help speed the development of important new drugs and result in wider distribution and use of Syntex-discovered compounds. The scientific role of Syntex also will be strengthened through research cooperation, particularly through the services of the Lilly Clinical Research Laboratories. Challenging possibilities are also presented in the fields of agricultural and veterinary research."

Smith-Douglass Merges With Smith Agricultural

Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va., has merged with Smith Agricultural Chemical Company.

Through the merger, Smith-Douglass acquires additional operating plants at Columbus and Carey, Ohio; Saginaw and Holland, Mich., and Indianapolis, Ind. Also, W. F. Farley, formerly president of Smith Agricultural Chemical Company, has been named assistant to J. H. Culpepper, vice-president of the fertilizer division of Smith-Douglass Company.

DuPont Plans Hike In Monomer Output

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. is going to boost methyl methacrylate monomer capacity at its Belle, W. Va., plant by some 40 percent.

According to a spokesman for the Wilmington, Del., chemical maker, the move reflects a heightened interest in methacrylate-based products.

Coatings, the duPont man points out, represent one of the big new industries behind this growth.

Casein and Rocamora—Together Fifty-Three Years

Casein has had its ups and downs. Its history has been written in price vacillations, an invasion of its market by soya protein and a nearly complete decline in domestic production brought on by the farm price support program.

But casein has weathered its ups and downs. And helping it along a good stretch of its journey—fifty-three years—has been William Rocamora, assistant treasurer of F. H. Paul & Stein Bros., New York, and manager of the firm's casein department.

Mr. Rocamora, who celebrates his eightieth birthday this week, knows the casein story like the palm of his hand. With his present firm since 1922, he has seen US consumption climb from 7,000 tons per year to over 30,000.

Sales would be roughly double what they are today, he feels, if soya protein hadn't climbed onto the bandwagon and stolen away much of casein's market.

Competition between the two materials, market observers are well aware, has been touch-and-go all the way. Soya protein, enjoys the advantage of a relatively stable price level, while casein—with an option to fall below the soya level—frequently cuts price.

What development in the history of casein has most deeply affected the material? Mr. Rocamora points a finger at the price support program.

With its advent, he says, farmers were prompted to produce skimmed milk powder, cheeses and just about every milk product but casein. Today, he estimates, not more than 500 tons a year are produced domestically.

The result, of course, has been a boom

—*Continued on page 46*

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OCAW Starts Big Push

The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Union is readying itself for the big push.

Top brass of the big chemical industry union want to see its influence spread, but quick. And they've formulated a plan that they're going to promote when the union meets in Cleveland, Ohio, next month.

At the same time, the union chiefs want to amass a war chest "which will deter the companies from forcing our locals into strikes, as several have done in the past year in their efforts to weaken contracts and worsen working conditions."

The two-pronged OCAW plan of attack was delineated last week in *Union News*, biweekly organ of the union.

Foremost in the thoughts of the union heads is the broadening of the organization's influence. According to their proposal, the OCAW president will name a director of organization who will have authority to select, plan and conduct organizing activities. He will be responsible solely to the president.

At the same time OCAW will detach what service staff members it can afford from their regular duties for work with the organizaiton chief.

What does OCAW intend to do with this new force? "The resolution provides that activities of the organizing crew will be chiefly devoted to plants or projects of sufficient size and importance to improve the overall collective bargaining strength of OCAW."

A factor that may push this proposal through to approval by the OCAW national delegates in Cleveland next month: The union brass is asking for no extra funds to back the big push.

Armed Services' Shopping List Put Before Chemical Producers

The four armed services, representing some of the chemical industry's biggest customers, have just come to the producers with shopping lists in hand and announced what they are going to be wanting in the way of materials in the days ahead. And, like dutiful shopkeepers, the chemical men are busy checking off the memoranda to see if they can supply all of the requirements. On the lists they find not only the old prosaic items that the industry has been supplying for years, but also some materials that are still not much more than ideas awaiting practical development.

The sounding board for the services' wants was a meeting of the Armed Forces Chemical Association, held in Washington, D. C. There, a fortnight ago, top military men turned in their shopping lists for all to see what was written on them.

Leading off was Lt. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, chief of research and development for the army. And one of the first things he had to say was something that the chemical men found very encouraging:

"Not one single modern weapons system would function without the many

—*Continued on page 67*

Aromatic Fertilizer? It's Easy for D&O

Aromatic fertilizer? Improbable as it sounds, Dodge & Olcott, Inc., says it can do the job.

Though the New York company doesn't lay claim to having totally domesticated fertilizer, it reports "a new line of odorants especially designed for the masking and re-scenting of fertilizer products." Trade name of the new deodorant: "Fertomasks."

According to D&O, it has an odorant to fit each fertilizer. The firm invites fertilizer makers to submit samples of their product and D&O will return it descented.

2-Ethylhexyl Acrylate Put In Commercial Production

Celanese Chemical Company, New York, has started commercial production of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate at its recently-expanded Pampa, Tex., plant.

The new Celanese product is an addition to the company's line of acrylate monomers, which includes methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate and butyl acrylate.

Rare Earth to Be Offered To Industry Users by GSA

General Services Administration plans to dispose of 3,060 short wet tons of rare earth materials through negotiated sales to commercial users. GSA says that the disposal will extend over a period of time and will have no significant effect upon the marketing of other rare earth materials by other interests.

The surplus material contains all fourteen of the rare earth elements, as well as thorium and yttrium in the form of compounds, the equivalent oxide content

—*Continued on page 35*

Gov't Shelves Plan to Dispose Of Stockpile Metals and Minerals Pending New Study of Needs

The government has temporarily shelved a plan for disposing of any large quantities of metals and minerals from the national stockpile until it can make a new study on probable needs for the material in the event of a nuclear attack. About $3 billion of material previously had been considered surplus to emergency needs and possibly available for sale to industry, but these supplies are being re-surveyed. J. Roy Price, assistant director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, told of the new development in a speech at the three-day convention of the American Mining Congress at Denver, Col., last week.

He also disclosed that the administration is working on revisions in the stockpile law which will be submitted to congress for approval, probably next session.

Earlier Stockpile Estimates

Earlier this year, when word leaked out that General Services Administration, acting on orders from OCDM, intended to dispose of "excess" stocks of copper in the stockpile, officials estimated that the stockpile contained about $7 billion of materials of all kinds. Materials then thought to be excess to probable needs were estimated at about $3 billion.

A re-survey of the needs in event of a nuclear war was apparently instituted soon after congressional protests against the proposed copper sale forced officials to change plans on this score. The new survey will take about a year to complete and is almost certain to result in revised goals for some materials.

Mr. Price told the mining convention that there appears to be "no unanimity" of opinion in the government on the quantities of material that should be maintained in emergency supply.

He said that planners believe the stockpile should be adequate to meet not only the demands of hostilities but also the requirements of the emergency rehabilitation period.

Viewing the problem from this angle, he stated, the survey can be expected to show whether the $3 billion of excess materials are actually "excess" or whether the estimate must be scaled down.

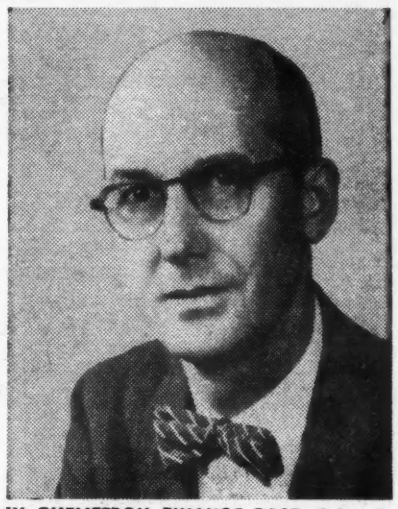
Revisions in stockpile management which are being considered for recommendation to congress, Mr. Price said, are

—*Continued on page 58*

Viet Nam Gets $1.3 Million For Purchase of Fertilizers

Three authorizations amounting to $1.3 million for purchase of fertilizers have been issued to Viet Nam by the International Cooperation Administration. An authorization of $30,000 has also been issued for purchase of linseed oil, as has another for $35,000 to purchase essential oils.

The three fertilizer authorizations consisted of $600,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers, $100,000 potash fertilizers and $600,000 for phosphates and other fertilizer materials. Purchases may be made from world sources under contracts entered prior to February 29, 1960, with a final delivery date of not later than April 30, 1960.



IN CHEMETRON FINANCE POST: Orion A. Jones, jr., who has been made controller of the chemical products division of Chemetron Corporation, Louisville, Ky.

Rumanians Pull Stops To Peddle Chemicals

The Rumanian People's Republic is pulling all the stops to place its chemicals and drugs on the international market. Earlier this year the Rumanians reported on the great strides in production made during their second five year plan (OPD, 2/9/59). Now they're out hawking the wares they say they've been producing.

Reporting on their doings in the information bulletin of the nation's Chamber of Commerce, the Rumanians say that entire new chemical and drug fields have been opened up during the present growth program and these materials are now available to the international buying public.

Included in this new category are dye-

—*Continued on page 35*

Allied Man in SPI Post

An Allied Chemical Corporation man, James P. Foley, has been named to head up the new public relations committee of the Society of the Plastics Industry's cellular plastics division. Mr. Foley is assistant to the director of public relations for the New York company. The new committee has been formed to boost understanding of cellular or foamed plastics.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, annual meeting, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., October 8-10.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 19-20.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, Minn., September 27-30.

American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, Dallas, Tex., October 4-7.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Los Angeles, September 28-30.

American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16-17.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 30-October 2.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 27.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, Que., Canada, September 20-23.

Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association, annual meeting, Royal York hotel, Toronto, November 2-4.

Chemical Industries Exposition, New York Coliseum, New York, November 30-December 4.

Chemical Market Research Association resort meeting, Williamsburgh, Va., September 21-22.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 7-9.

Chlorine Institute, safety seminar, Deer Park plant of Diamond Alkali Company, Houston, Tex., October 18-20.

Electrochemical Society, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, October 18-22.

Exposition of Chemical Industries, New York Coliseum, November 30-December 4.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Sheraton Lick hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 21-23.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo., September 20-24.

National Packaging Forum, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, November 16-18.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Buena Vista hotel and motel, Biloxi, Miss., October 19-22.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

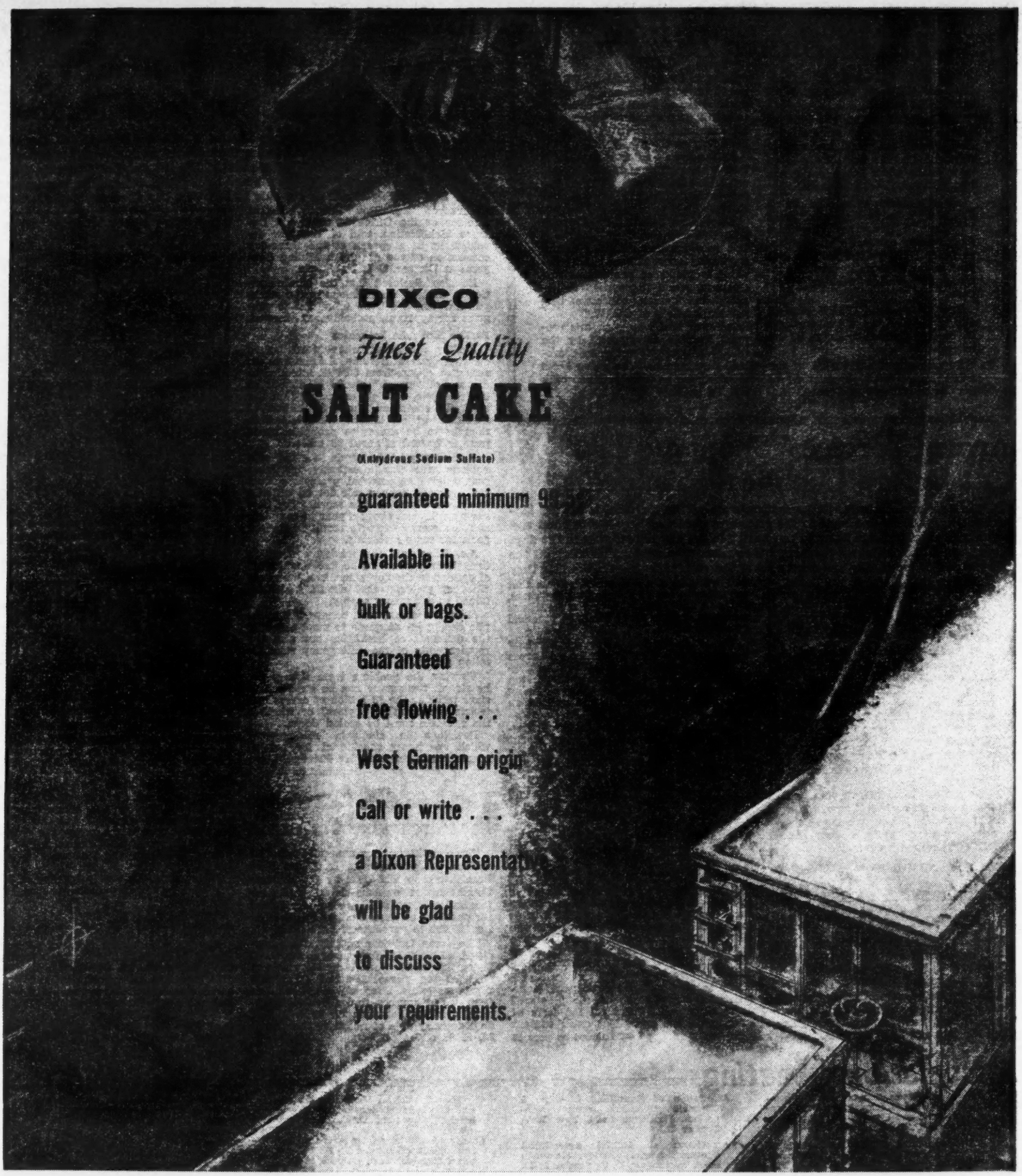
Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 14-16.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 28.

Society of the Plastics Industry, New England section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 1-2.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 13.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section's mid-winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 1.



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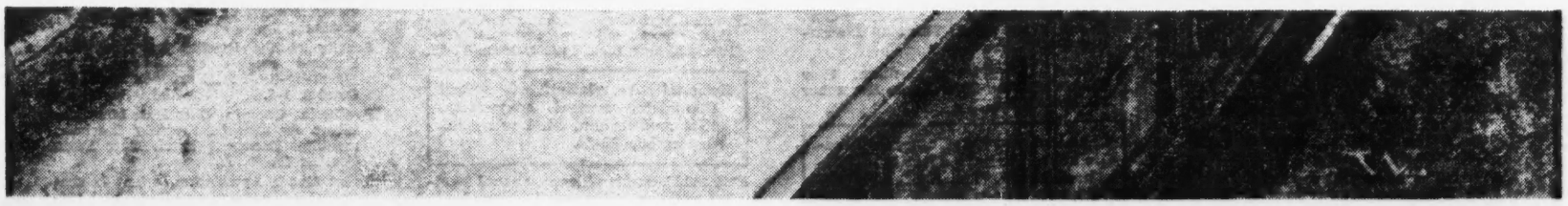

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Sept. 18 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32¼- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld, lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .2949- .2950
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .3049- .3050
tanks, frt. equald. ..... lb. .2649- —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobo No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis ... lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls. same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 2.40
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .70 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.23 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1050
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20½
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basis soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .33¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton. 84.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton. 86.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
I &a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½ - —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19½ - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs. works lb 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib. dms. works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b. works ton 64.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 48.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½ - —
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½ - —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 15.48 - 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V. bbls. dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ - .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .20¼ - .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb .03½ - .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works. ton 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equaid., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms c.l. works lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .22 - .26
tech., soln. 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 17.50 - 23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, dms lb. 17.50 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 15.00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb 4.20 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 18½ - .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. 16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
tanks, works. lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
Amyl alcohol, l-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. 41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. 39½ - —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .73 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.18 - 1.30
Tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots. lb. 120.00 - 140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½ - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .24½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½ - —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis. lb. .74½ - —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .29½ - —
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .34½ - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
l-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .85 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo. 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo. 10.35 - —
5-kilo dms. kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo. 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo. 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton. 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .03½ - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb dms. lb 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton. 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd bgs., c.l., works ton. 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst. bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt/ equald ton. 275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton. 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½ -
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton. 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 55.00 - 55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 - 10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 - 10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns lb 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .50 - .51
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .57 - .58
Central American, bgs. lb. .54 - .55
Chilean, bgs. lb. .56 Nom.
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex wase ton. 95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 99.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
tanks, works:
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.35 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys. smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½ - 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.25 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb. 48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian cns. lb. 12.60 - 14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst. dms. lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld lb. .29½ - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton. 145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton. 195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .50 - .55

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluormated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 - 10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton. 83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 20.87 - 22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 12.30 - 14.30
dms., c.l., works ton. 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 12.30 - —
cryst., bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 13.05 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton. 174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100lbs. 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis. 100 lbs. 10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 10.10 - 12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls. works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —

Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. ..... lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. ..... lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, ens. ..... oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, ens. ..... oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .90 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, retd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l. refy ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .3o - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, retd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dvld. ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.35 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.45 - —
Cadmium CP red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.10 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.70 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.10 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.88 - —
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.65 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.69 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.51 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.59 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.49 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.16 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.12 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, ums., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, ens. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Redist., USP, ens ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP dms. ..... lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots ..... lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots ..... gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ¼ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton. 38.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 37.80 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Calcium chloride, powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms lb .27 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, powd., 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½- —
AA, 150-lb. dm., ton ..... lb. .73½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs. 22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .38 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more. kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 83.25 —
bgs., c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton. 77.70 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 93.25 —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald ton. 104.50 —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y. lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate precip, dms ton. lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44

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A free-flowing crystalline powder?
Unusually uniform in particle size?
Unusually high in analysis?
An inexpensive source of silica-free fluorine?
One that's highly compatible in the melt?
With superior fluxing action and thermal control?

Stauffer is basic in Aluminum Fluoride. Our Nyotex Chemicals Division is making Aluminum Fluoride under a program aimed at constant improvement of the product, and now shipping to primary aluminum producers.

We deliver Aluminum Fluoride in any quantity you need in 100-pound multiwall bags, 400-pound fiber drums and hopper-bottom cars.

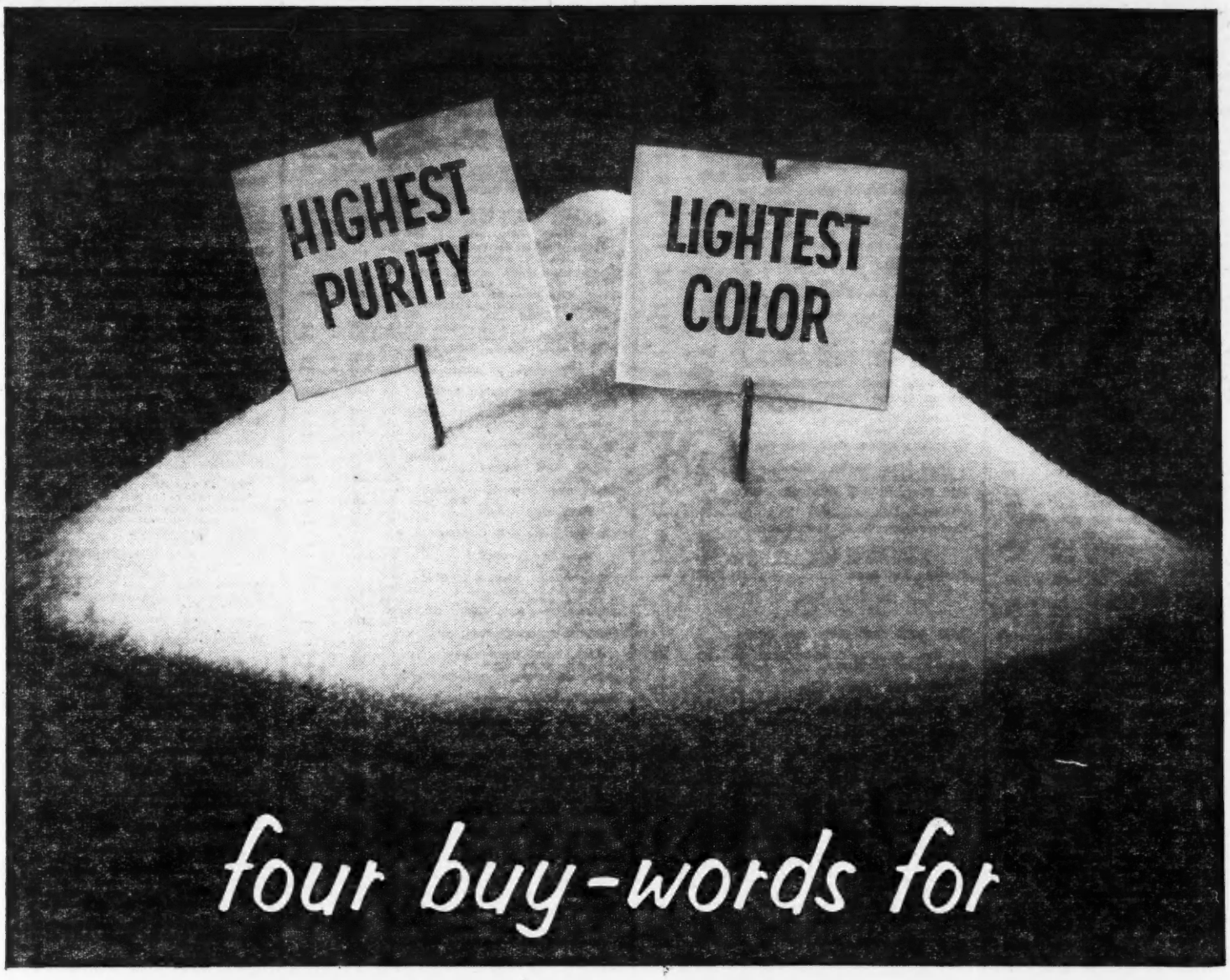
We offer practical Technical Service by competent and experienced specialists who supervise the manufacture of the product.

Stauffer's Aluminum Fluoride is falling 50 feet into covered hopper car. Note complete freedom from dusting.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Illinois
824 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 17, California
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, California
NYOTEX CHEMICALS DIVISION, P. O. Box 9716, Houston 15, Texas

Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 8.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms. lb. .35½- .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .35½- .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, dms lb. 3.10 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .12¼- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½- —
Carbon black, furnace, high abrasion,, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton.60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, E. ton.55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.40.00 -47.50
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 Nom.
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .95 - .97
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .79 - .81
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots lb. .86 - .87
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .87
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.20 - 1.22
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.19 - 1.21
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 6c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo.240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Casein, imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .19¾- .20½
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .28½- —
"C," bls. lb. .27½- —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250- —
tanks lb. .1950- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
refd., deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks. lb. .16¾- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 46% dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 1.75 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots. works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil. NF, cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - —
Chlordan, clarified. dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12¼- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.03 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 100 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, ugnt medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb, .10 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide. NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
NF, yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Chromium fluoride bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid refd bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .69 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs lb. .78 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Java-type, dms. lb. .75 - 1.30
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.70
Civet, artif., bots. lb.13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 98%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l. works. ton.10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton.15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton.35.00 -36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long-ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton.50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .40½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½- —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.55 - 2.10
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43¼- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Carbon and indust. bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Coaltar pitch, core, bulk, works ton.40.50 - —
Fiber bulk, works ton.48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co. dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co. dlvd. E. of Mississippi R lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis. lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .67 - .72
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .18 - —
refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .25 - .26
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .28½- .31
tanks lb. .26 - —
double dist (stripped), dms lb. .29½- .32
tanks lb. .27 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08 - .08¼
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP. cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots oz.27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Collodion, USP, cms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .65 - —
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb, .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3490- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3640- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44 - .44¼
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30 - .30½
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¼- .38¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .39¼- .42½
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .65
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¼- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .31½- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾- .32¼
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —



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Our large-volume production of NATIONAL ADIPIC ACID is continuously analyzed to be certain that every shipment conforms to our tough specification on APHA color and to our consistant high-purity standard.

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Allied Chemical

Copper Oxide—Dinitroaniline Orange Toner

Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .47¾- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .49 - —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .47 - —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.85 -15.35
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.23.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.85 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.28.20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.29.70 - —
Copper undecylenate dms. lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., gulf ports ton.240.00 Nom.
Pac. ports, c.i.f ton.235.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb 9.25 -11.50
Coriander seed, Morocean, bgs lb. .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½ - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .11⅛- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¼ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms lb. .1685- .1710
tanks lb. .1485- —
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP kilo or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.54.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .10⅛- .10½
tanks, Valley lb. .10 - .10¼
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. Nominal
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .10¼ Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05 - —
Refd., salad, dms lb. .15⅝- .15⅞
tanks lb. .13⅜- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Coumarin NF cryst., dms. lb 3.60 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. 85 .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works. gal. .226 - —
Creosote, coaltar, refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys dms., same basis lb. 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms incl. l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
o-Cresol, 25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms. 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cuba root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb.12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works. unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms. c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

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2,4-D tech, bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu bold, bgs. lb. .14¼- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08½- .09½
black, hold bgs lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.50 -69.12
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton.71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c./per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh., dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l.,. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms. 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs:15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 -
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 -
tanks, same basis lb. .54 -
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms. works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. 03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
Dieldrin, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots, 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.75 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .034 - .036
Dihydrostreptomycin su.. gram. .034 - .036
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, c.. works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs. lb. 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.35 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms. lb. .34 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works dlvd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld. lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .79 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.53 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. lb. 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.40 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. lb. 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc lb. 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. lb. 3.11 - —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.70 - —
26895 Black F, conc. lb. 2.19 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb. 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. lb. 1.02 - —
35660 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 - —
40000 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
41000 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.78 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.25 - —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. lb. .38 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.70 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.90 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.50 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra lb. 3.53 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb. 3.78 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.82 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb. 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V lb. 5.87 - —
26120 Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
42535B Methyl violet base lb. 1.88 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd No.
Spirit black RB lb. 3.89 - —
Spirit brown GN lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc lb. 6.41 - —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. lb. 4.62 - —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V lb. 1.25 - —
Spirit blue THN lb. 5.06 - —

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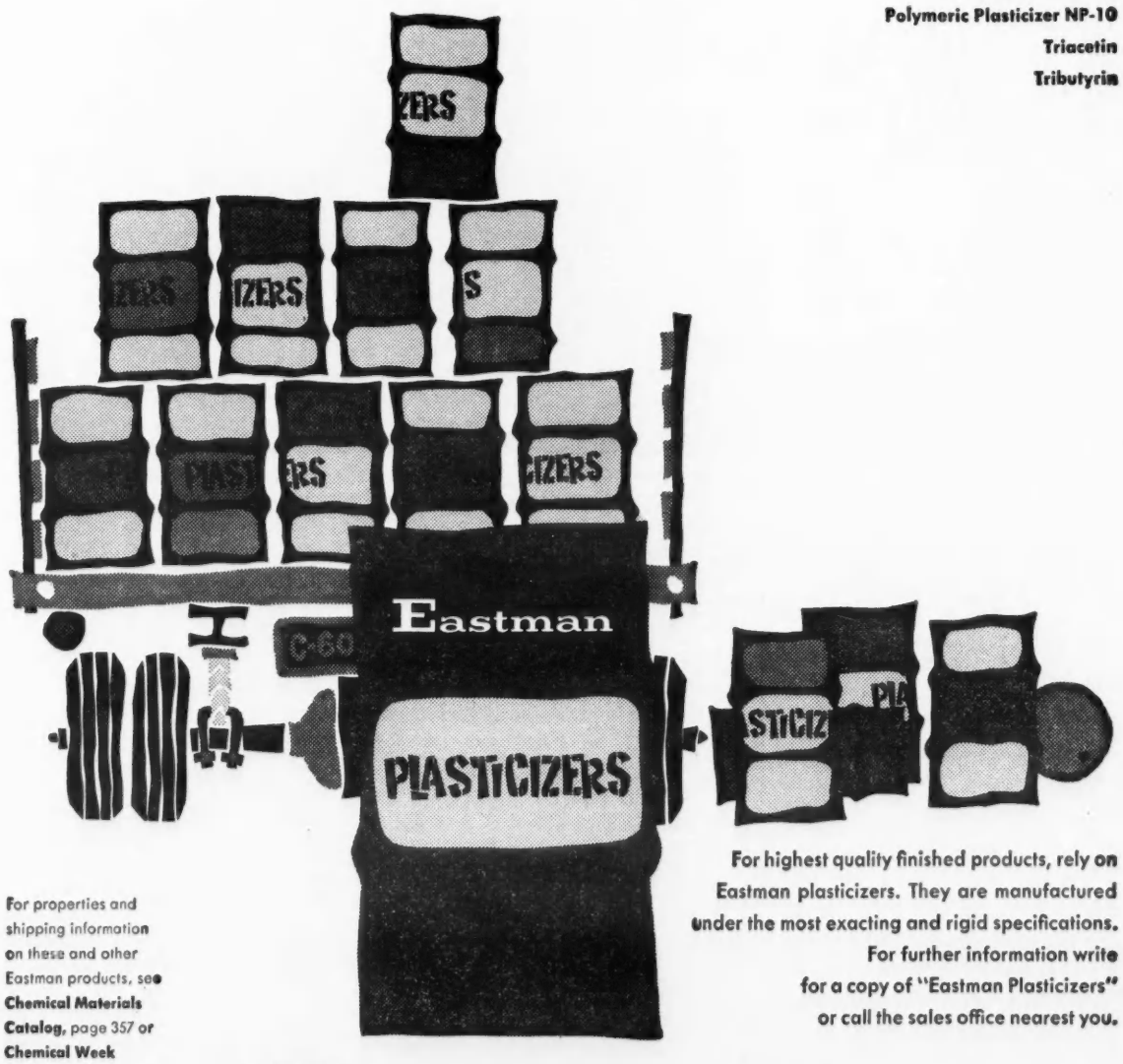
Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd lb. 3.35 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 .80
Powd., dms. oz. .60 .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Erigeron oil, cns. lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.50 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots oz. 86.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St Paul, Va. W. Va. lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —

Eastman Plasticizers

Dimethyl phthalate
Diethyl phthalate
Di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
Di-isobutyl phthalate
Dibutyl phthalate
Di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP)
Dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
Dioctyl adipate (DOA)
Dioctyl azelate (DOZ)
Plasticizer 84
an octyl butyl phthalate
Polymeric Plasticizer NP-10
Triacetin
Tributyrin



For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog**, page 357 or **Chemical Week Buyers Guide**, page 85.

For highest quality finished products, rely on Eastman plasticizers. They are manufactured under the most exacting and rigid specifications. For further information write for a copy of "Eastman Plasticizers" or call the sales office nearest you.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.

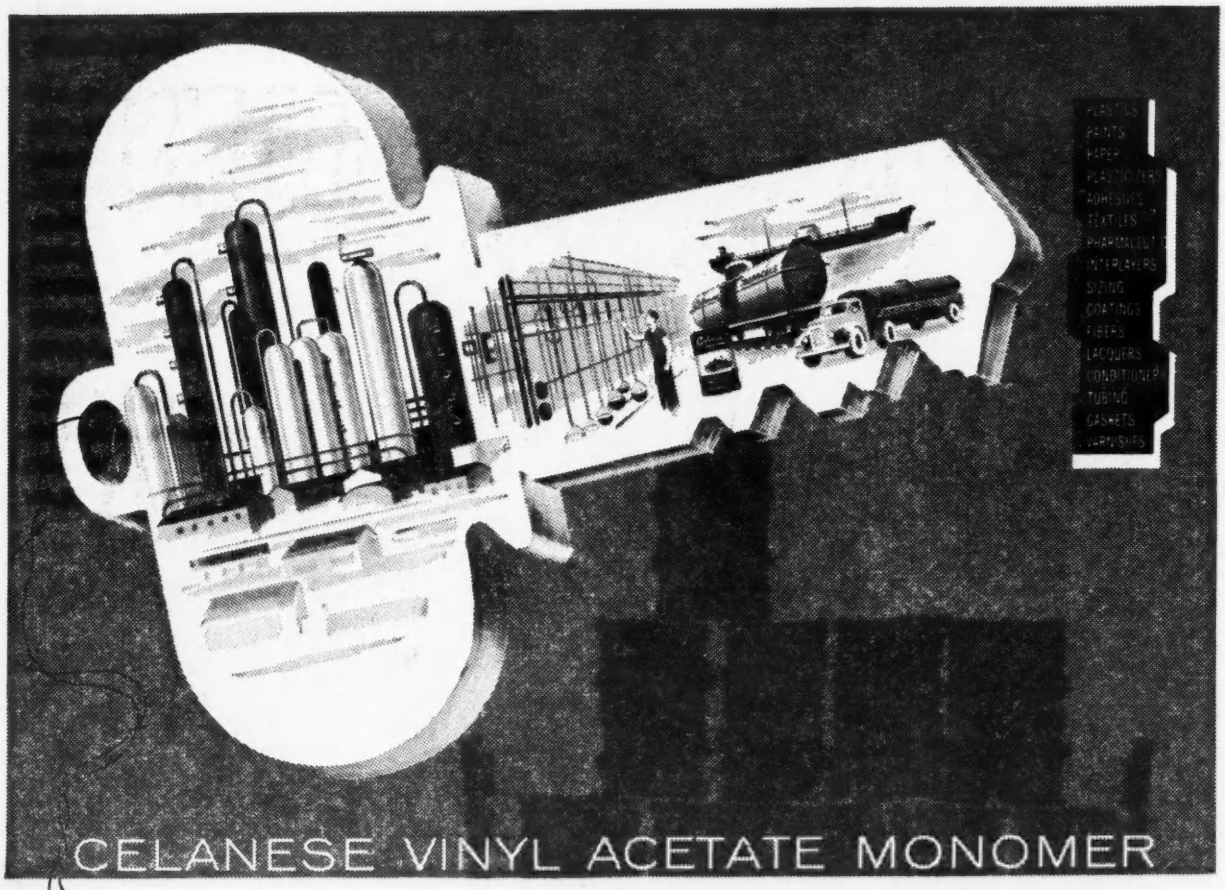
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Framingham, Massachusetts; Greensboro, N. C.; New York City; St. Louis; Houston. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Ethyl acetate, syn., 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.63 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.68 -20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal..68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.73 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal.21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. ..... lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E. lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. to 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Ethyl ether, anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. 34½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald. ..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine,
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. ..... lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .97 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate ..... lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. ..... lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd., E ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .48 - .70
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms ... lb. .53 - .80
Eugenol, tech., dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
USP, dms. ..... lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Euphorbia herb, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs ..... lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs ..... lb. .20 - —
Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs ..... lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bois., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .78
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. 96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. ..... lb 09½- 10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. ..... gal 32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns ..... lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1100- .1150
tanks ..... lb. .0950- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.119.00 -123.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.115.00 -119.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd. lb. .0375- —



CELANESE VINYL ACETATE MONOMER

Integrated Production; The Key To Dependability

We make the raw materials for vinyl acetate and combine these materials to form the monomer. We exercise control of all the processes basic to the finished product. Result: you benefit when you buy high-quality $CH_3CO_2 \cdot CH{:}CH_2$ monomer from the Celanese Corporation of America. With a reliable monomeric product as a start, you can take the next steps with confidence:

Polymerize Celanese vinyl acetate to produce adhesives, binders, coatings, water-based paints, primers and sealers.

Make copolymers for products such as industrial cloths, flexible sheetings, films, rigid panels, and extrusion and molding compounds.

Use the monomer as an intermediate to prepare pharmaceuticals and fine organic compounds. Write for the technical data on Celanese vinyl acetate monomer today.

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept.
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Canadian Affiliate: Canadian Chemical Company Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.
Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Celanese®

Celanese CHEMICALS

Formic acid, 85%, cbys., e.l., works	lb.	.1570-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620-	.1720
90%, cbys., e.l., works	lb.	.1625-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1673-	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.70 -	—
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines	ton.	19.00 -	—
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	-21.75
Fullers earth, insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50 -	—
Oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	-17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.50	-18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point	ton.	4.50	- 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼-	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.			
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.12 -	—
tanks, dlvd. W.	lb.	.13 -	—
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.20 -	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184 -	—
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22½-	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.73 -	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.00 -	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.02 -	2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78 -	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80 -	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.75 -	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.70 -	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, dom., bots.	oz.	4.75	6.05
Imp., bots.	oz.	4.50 -	5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.53 -	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.62 -	—
200 AOAC test, bbls, c.l.	lb.	.68 -	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.70 -	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.78 -	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26 -	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.24 -	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.30 -	—
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.39 -	—
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	2.00 -	3.65
Soap grade, dms	lb.	1.15 -	1.95
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 -	3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns	lb.	20.50	-24.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	25.00	-29.50
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	1.90 -	2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots	lb.	10.50	-14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	5.00 -	5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots.	lb.	8.75	-10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs	lb.	.16 -	—
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs	lb.	.32 -	—
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.13 -	—
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.19 -	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18 -	—
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½-	—
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22 -	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27 -	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29 -	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31 -	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33 -	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37 -	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39 -	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41 -	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42 -	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.45 -	—
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.			
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16-	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.			
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld	lb.	1.80 -	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	1.88 -	—
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots,	kilo.	150.00	-300.00
50-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00 -	—
500-kilo lots	kilo.	75.00 -	—
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20½-	.21
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½-	.19
Glycerine, imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f	lb.	.19 -	.20¼
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP. CP, 99%			
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅝-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅞-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅝-	—
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.26¾-	—
Glycerine, nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27¾-	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.21¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18 -	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works,	gram.	4.70 -	—
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	2.00 -	2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06 -	.09¼
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse	lb.	.19 -	.21½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, ex whse.	lb.	.21 -	.24¼
powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06⅜-	.06½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05½-	.05⅝
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14¾	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.15¾	Nom.
	lb.	.17¼	Nom.
Extra winter strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¼	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.18¼	Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¾	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¾	Nom.

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.45 -	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips	lb.	2.10 -	2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms.	lb.	2.30 -	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.	lb.	3.40 -	3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns	lb.	.75 -	1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.38 -	—
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.39 -	—
Indust., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.32 -	—
Tech. grade, bgs.	lb.	.30 -	.33

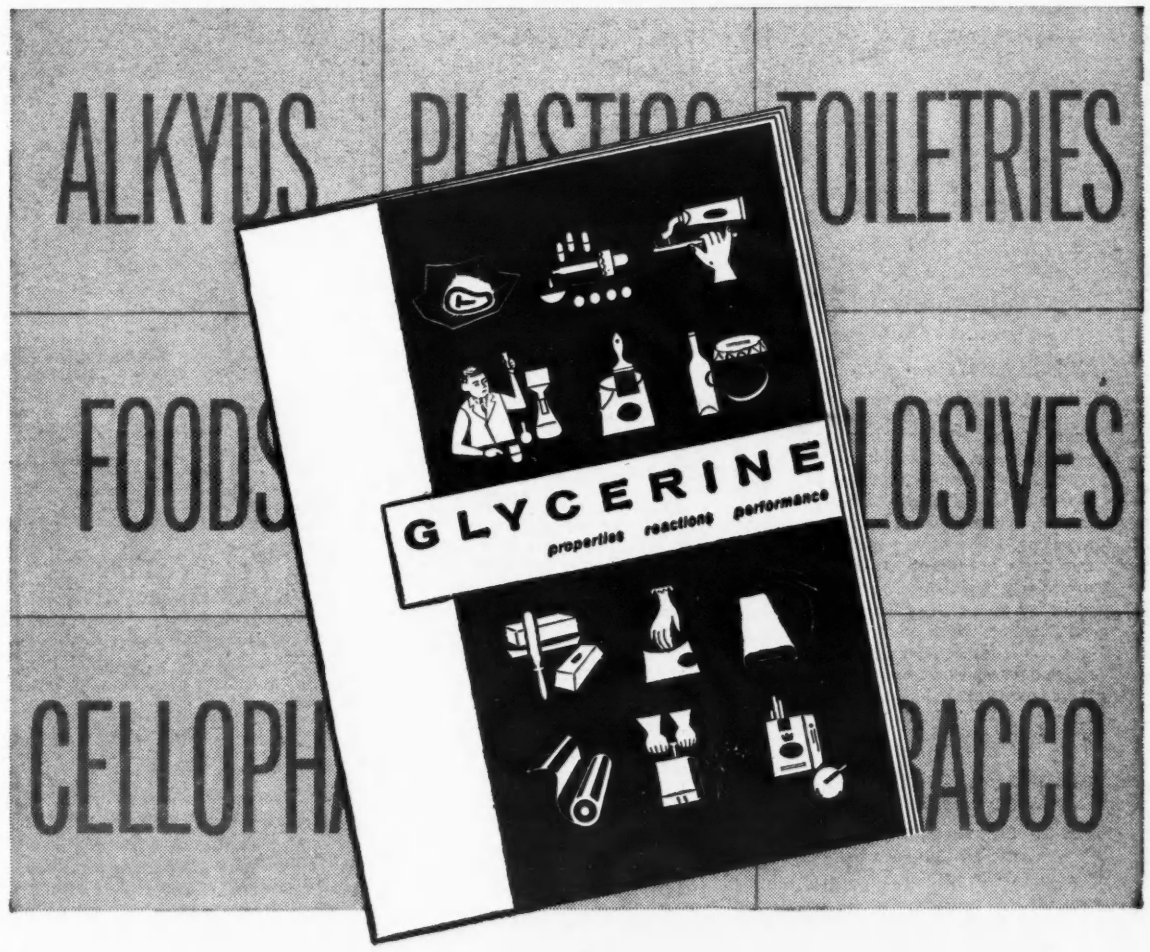
Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30 -	—
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton.	20.00 -	—
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00 -	—
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York.	ton.	55.00 -	—
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse.	ton.	60.00	-62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.95 -	—
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb	2.45	—
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls	lb.	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.	lb	2.50	3.00
Hellebore root, dom. green, bls	lb.	.70	.75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.50	—
Hemlock oil, cns	lb.	2.55 -	3.00
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld	lb.	.96 -	—
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.20 -	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.16¼-	—
tanks, Borger, Tex.	gal.	.16¼-	—
tanks, Houston, Tex.	gal.	.16¼-	—
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95 -	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50 -	—
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00 -	—
bots., 1-lb lots, works	lb.	23.50 -	—
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs., or more	lb.	1.84 -	—
dms., to 1,100 lbs	lb.	1.94 -	—



New! Important data on Glycerine

"Glycerine Properties • Reactions • Performance" is a new twenty-page working booklet for anyone interested in glycerine. It describes all commercial grades and types. It covers storage, shipping and handling and a variety of glycerine's 1500 known applications.

For the chemist, this new booklet includes convenient technical data on hygroscopicity, vapor pressure, solvent power, etc. These are presented under twelve subject headings with nine charts and tables. Reactions not found in older literature are described.

We'd like to send you a copy of "Glycerine Properties • Reactions • Performance." It may suggest new areas of usefulness to you. Address your request to the Glycerine Producers' Association.

Properties

HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY

SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY

NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY

TASTE • COMBINING WEIGHT

ADVANTAGES THAT COME WITH...
Glycerine

Applications

HUMECTANT • CARRIER

SOLVENT • LUBRICANT

SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT

ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Hexalin—Isobutyl Alcohol

Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —

Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100% ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

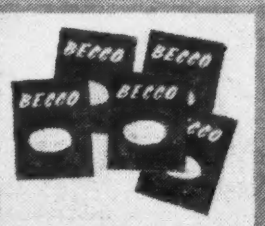
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .43 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.40 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more graw. 1.40 - 1.75
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)

Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.20 - 5.10
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis, lb. 1.02 - —
less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
less than 85-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .83 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots. lb. 14.75 - 18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .93 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls. bxs. lb. 9.50 - 10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo. Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .48 - .58
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —

Which of these 3 products and services can you use from BECCO?



TECHNICAL BULLETINS DESCRIBING H_2O_2

We got 'em—
You can have 'em—
They're FREE!

Years of experience in working with Hydrogen Peroxide have produced a wealth of information on this valuable compound, its properties, and reactions. Much of this information is available virtually exclusively from Becco. We've compiled a number of Technical Bulletins, which are yours free on request. Simply decide which ones you want, and mail the coupon below.

No. 2—Hydrogen Peroxide (general information)

No. 41—Becco H_2O_2 35% HP (high purity)

No. 42—Becco H_2O_2 35% Formula D (for preparing dilute solutions)

No. 46—Concentrated H_2O_2 (over 50% concentration)

No. 70—Becco Hydrogen Peroxide SP "100" (Super Pure, of virtually 100% concentration.)

Where can you use these *other* Becco PEROXIDES?

By "other", we mean "Other than Hydrogen Peroxide". Lots of otherwise knowing people labor under the impression that Becco makes only H_2O_2. Actually, there are quite a few "other" useful peroxides in Becco's catalog, some of which are especially suited to high-temperature oxidation reactions.

Look over the list below. Give you ideas? Remind you of a problem you've got? Either way, a note to Becco will bring you more information. Or, use the handy coupon.

UREA PEROXIDE—for use in hair dyeing and cold waving, disinfectants, hypo eliminators, and as a source of water-free H_2O_2.

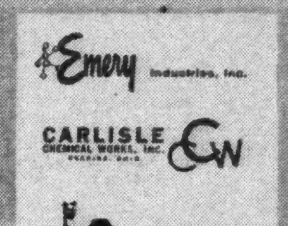
SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXIDE—for compounding detergents and adhesives.

SODIUM PERBORATE—for use in dyestuff development, detergents, tooth-powders; as a mild bleaching agent and cold wave neutralizer.

CALCIUM PEROXIDE—for dough conditioning and in high-temperature oxidation reactions.

MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE—an antifermentative, for compounding antacids and laxatives.

ZINC PEROXIDE—for use as a disinfectant and deodorant in dusting powders, ointments, etc.



Over 100,000,000 pounds of plasticizers have been made with Becco proved-in-production epoxidation processes, using Becco H_2O_2!

Practically everyone who manufactures plasticizers is using a Becco epoxidation technique or a slightly modified version.

Since 1950 Becco has been foremost in research and development of the epoxidation of unsaturated fatty acid esters.

Take advantage of these years of experience. Write immediately, outlining your particular interest, or request a free copy of Becco Bulletin No. 69—"Epoxidation and Hydroxylation with Becco Hydrogen Peroxide and Peracetic Acid". Use the handy coupon below.

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BECCO CHEMICAL DIVISION, FMC
Station B, Buffalo 7, New York
Dept. OPDR-M

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Please send me the free Technical Bulletins checked below:

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FIRM_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____
ZONE____ STATE_____

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Gentlemen:
Please send me
☐ Becco Bulletin No. 1—"Active Oxygen Chemicals".
☐ Detailed information on _____

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Gentlemen:
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NAME_____
FIRM_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____
ZONE____ STATE_____

Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.28½-	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.22 -	—
dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.19½-	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.50 -	4.30
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more	kilo.	18.00 -	—
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works	lb.	4.25 -	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., divd E.	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., l.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.25 -	—
tanks, divd. E.	lb.	.21 -	—
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal.		.15½-	—
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.152 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.162 -	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.22½-	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.14 -	—
dms, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., divd gal.		.58 -	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	gal.	.68 -	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.42 -	—
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., divd.	gal.	.60 -	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	gal.	.70 -	—
tanks. divd.	gal.	.44 -	—
Refd., anhyd., c.l., divd.	gal.	.62 -	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	gal.	.72 -	—
tanks, divd.	gal.	.46 -	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.09½-	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.07 -	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.05 -	1.25
tanks, works.	lb.	.99 -	—
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75 -	—
450-lb fib dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80 -	.90
Isoquinoline dms., works	lb.	.65 -	1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.53½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54½-	—
Tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.39 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.70 -	—
Powd., bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75 -	—
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.90 -	—
NF, powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.15 -	—
Japan wax, cs	lb.	.27 -	.29
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.15 -	—
Juniper berry oil, bots.	lb.	2.90 -	3.75
Twice rectified bots.	lb.	3.60 -	7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms	lb.	.42 -	.60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns.	lb.	.38 -	.55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.10 -	.12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls.	lb.	.45 -	.48
No. 2, powd., bbls	lb.	.40 -	.42
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.35 -	.37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00 -	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	—

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25 -	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.174 -	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240°F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.20 -	—
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3	gal.	.1550-	—
Toluene type, tanks, group 3	gal.	.14375-	—
tanks, Houston, Tex.	gal.	.16 -	—
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1789-	.2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1839-	.2790
bbls. dms. 5 to 19, frt. equald,	lb.	.1889-	.2840
Lactic acid, edible, bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald	lb.	.1938-	.2890
80%, bbls., c.l., dms. frt. equald	lb.	.3039-	.4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3089-	.4673
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald,	lb.	.3139-	.4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald,	lb.	.3189-	.4775
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2740-	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2790-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2840-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2890-	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.4625-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.4725-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.4775-	—
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100	lbs.	11.45	-12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works, 100	lbs.	11.85	-13.10
USP, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.85 -	—
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14 -	—
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼-	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ¼c. higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21¼-	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼-	—
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾-	—
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.			
spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.18½-	—
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19 -	.19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	3.50 -	3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.23 -	—
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	.45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27 -	.29
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24 -	.26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23 -	.25
Lard, cash, dms.	lb.	.07¾-	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.53 -	—
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls.	lb.	.60 -	—
Laurie acid, pure, dms.	lb.	.38½-	.41
tanks	lb.	.36 -	—
Lauryl alcohol, bots.	lb.	2.00 -	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.65½-	—
dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.66 -	—
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms.	lb.	1.10 -	1.50
Abrial, dms.	lb.	1.00 -	1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55 -	.60
Ord., bls.	lb.	.20 -	.25
Select., bls.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	6.75
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	5.00 -	7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.20 -	3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.34½-	—
White, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more	lb.	.30¼-	—
1-lb. bgs., same basis	lb.	.47 -	—
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Lead chloride, dms.	lb.	.52 -	—
Lead iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	3.82 -	—
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb. dms.	lb.	.38 -	—
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York.	lb.	.13 -	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1280-	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.143 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.153 -	—
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.24¼-	—
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾-	—
Lead nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.24¼-	.26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾-	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls	lb.	.45 -	.50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb.	.41 -	—
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1543-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645-	—
Lead, red, 98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1560-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1660-	—
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.40¼-	—
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46 -	—
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).			
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).			
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15 -	—
24% Pb, dms.	lb.	.21¼-	—
Solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.23¼-	—
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.18 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.17 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14 -	.18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13 -	.18
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13 -	.14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 -	.18

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- LACTOSE U.S.P.
- LACTOSE U.S.P.—SPRAY PROCESS
- LACTOSE EDIBLE
- CRUDE MILK SUGAR
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Lemon Bioflavonoid Complex—Marine Pitch

Lemon bioflavoroid complex, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 7.70 - —
Lemon oil, USP. Calif cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.65
di-Leucine dms works lb 12 25 - 15 00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb .13 - —
Powd., bls lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls lb .09 - .10
Lignalue wood oil, Mexican, cns lb 2 75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton 14 25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17 25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs c.l., same basis ton 18 25 - —
For New York delivery, add $3.29 freight charge
Lime oil, dist Mexican, cns lb 6.25 - 6.75
West indian, cns lb 6.50 - 7 80
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.60
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - 3.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bu 92%, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.60
96-98% dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.40 - —

Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt alld lb 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech. to formulators, dms. 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton.72.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton.66.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis lb. .13½- —
tanks, New York lb. .15 - —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1550- .1560
Boiled linseed oil, 006c. per lb higher.
Linseed oil acid, dist., dms lb. .1950- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2250- —
Litharge, comt., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb.33.00 - 39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb 1 65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran. works frt. equald lb 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis. lb. .79 - —

Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23¼- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .09⅛- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb bls lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz.30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .40

Lycopodium, ex. lb. 4.00 - —
1-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms. lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 2.20 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.75 -12.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev ton.39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.59.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, USP light bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs c.l., works, frt. equald ton.86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah Wash ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt., equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .15 .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25¼
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. 75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2 90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3 35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms,, 1,000-lb lots lb. 40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls. works lb. 5 30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1 01
Maleic acid, cryst. powd. dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2 40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .40 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S. E. ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms. lb. .28 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05

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137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf.. lb. .07¼- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.25 - 6.40
Japanese, cs. ..... lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic, cns..... lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld.. lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis.. lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.93 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works.. lb. 4.73 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works.. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works.. lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis.. lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis.. lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots... lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots..... lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF, 100-lb. net-flask.224.00 -227.00
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask. net-flask.225.00 -228.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works..... lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald.. lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .73
tanks, works, frt. equald.. lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld.. gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd.. gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area.. gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd.. gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd.. gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... gal. .63½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area.. gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.21.73 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.27.23 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxy-analogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld..... lb. 1.25 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis..... lb. 1.20 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.53 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs.,
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1.. lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis.lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1.. lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.. gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.. gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ....gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms.. works.lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns..... lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. ..... lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .63
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis..... lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs .lb. 1.03 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .....lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd.. lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works..... lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. ....lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works. lb. .10 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works. lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.t.l., works..... lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots. lb.28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va.. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms...lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .60¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots..gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis...lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted.....lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd....lb. .15¾- —
Methylene chloride, tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd....lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd..lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works..lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., t.c.l. ex-whse. .....lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works. frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse, or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.. E..lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works..lb. .10 - .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works. lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works.....lb. .0160- .0675

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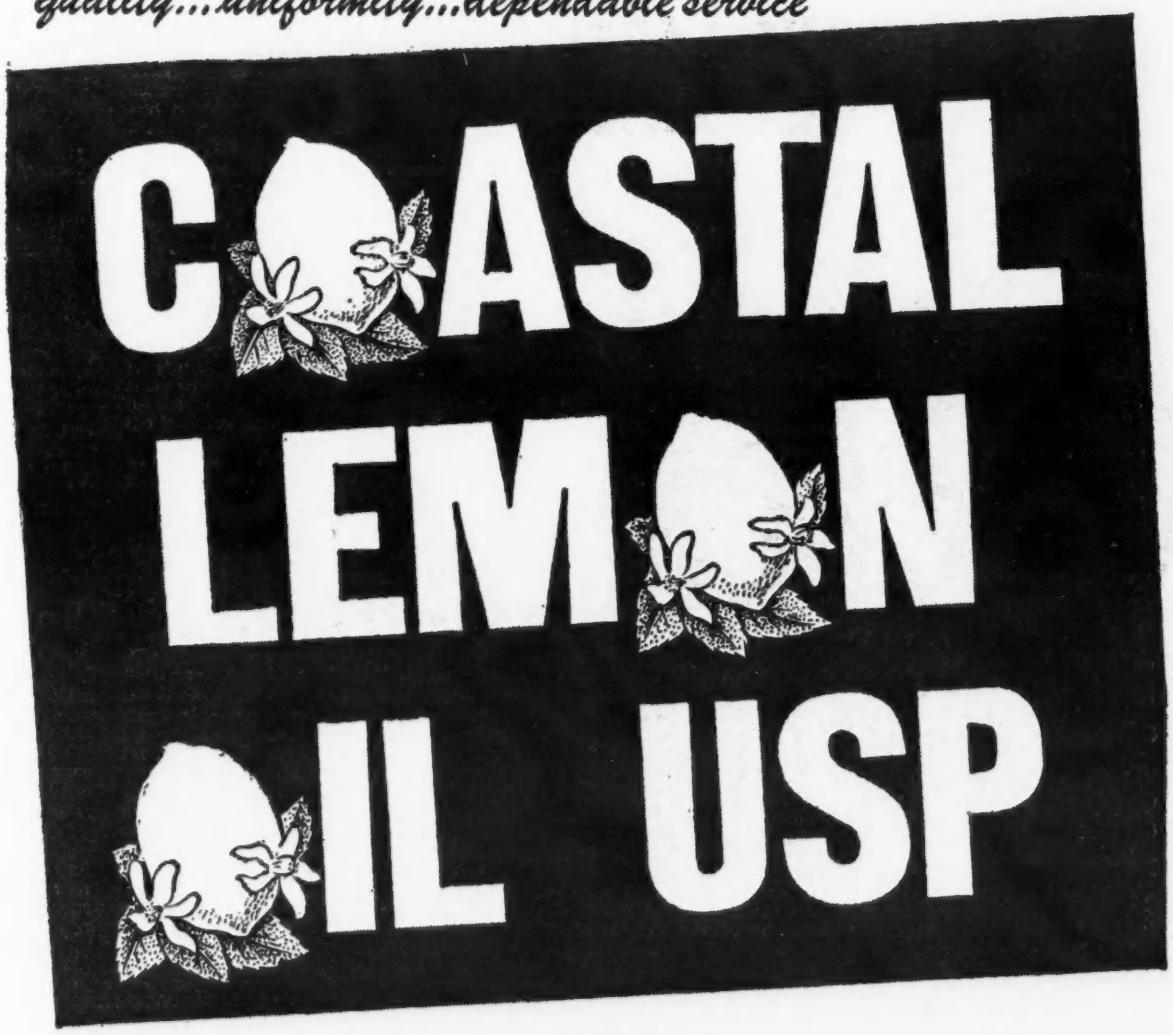

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Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 • —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 • —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .47 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .59 • —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 • —

Mineral oil, white, USP, 300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1660- .1670
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1760- .1770
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia gal. .32 • —
Newark gal. .29 • —
New York gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
regular tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 • —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 • —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 • —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Providence gal. .20½- —

Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.50 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 • .10¼
tanks, New York gal. .16 • —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .98 • —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 • —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.48 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 • —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 • —
tanks, works lb. .54 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).

Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 • —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 • —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .26 • —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 • —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 • —
dms. 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.00 - 1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 • —
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 • .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 • .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 • .27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bags, lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .08 • —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .30½- —
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .55 • —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 • —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 • —
San Francisco gal. .179 • —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 • —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 • —
group 3 gal. 13875 —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 • —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 • —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 • —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .07½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
indust., balls, flakes, whole-
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 • —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 • —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib dms lb. 8.50 •
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .23 • —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 • —
Tech., fib. dms gram. .14 • —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 • —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 • .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 • —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½

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Nickel oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. .....lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted..kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cybs., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E .. 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls. c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .43 - 46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. .... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
[illegible] basis [illegible] — —
flake, c.l., t.l., works..... lb. .27½- —
[illegible] basis [illegible] — —
m-Nitro-o-toluidine, dms. .... lb. 1.25 —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.

Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns. lb. 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls ..... lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms .... lb. .43 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
Borger Tex. ..... gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1..... lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

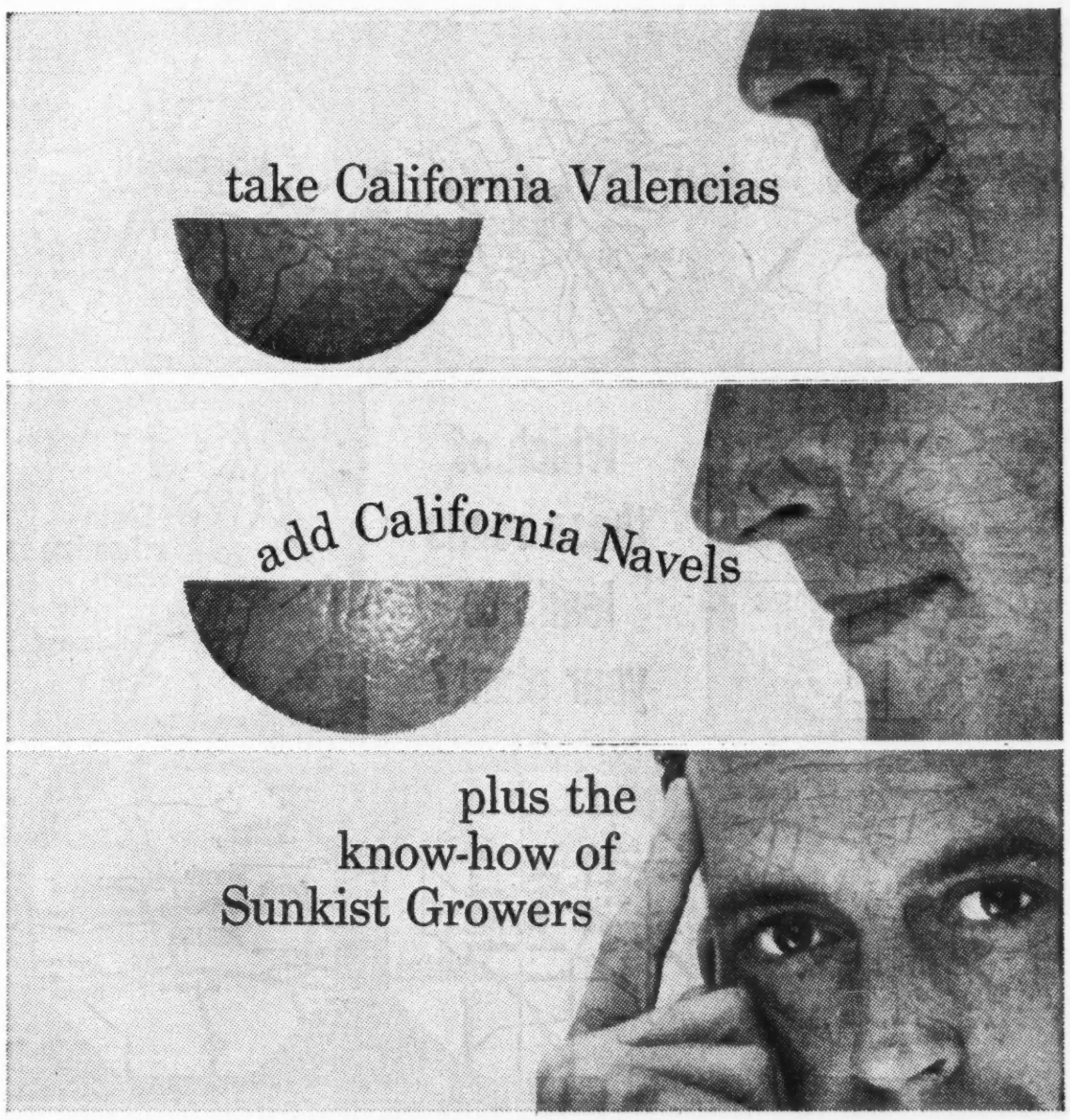
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. ..... lb. .22 - .22½
tanks ..... lb. .20½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18 - .20½
tanks ..... lb. .15½- —
Single-dist., dms. ..... lb. .16¾- .19½
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. ..... lb. .13½- .14
Oleostearine, dms. ..... lb. .12¼- .12½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. ..... lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. ..... lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. ..... lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid. gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Olivine, crude, works..... ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ..... ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh, works..... ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cpd. ..... oz.19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. ..... oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. ..... oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms. lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. ..... lb. .70 - 1.25
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Sweet ..... lb. .35 - .38

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots., ... gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude bgs. ..... lb. .72 - .74
Refd., pure, bgs. ..... lb. .78 - .80
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18¼
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17



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Inquiries from countries other than U.S. and Canada should be directed to Sunkist Growers, Products Sales Department.

Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100 lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

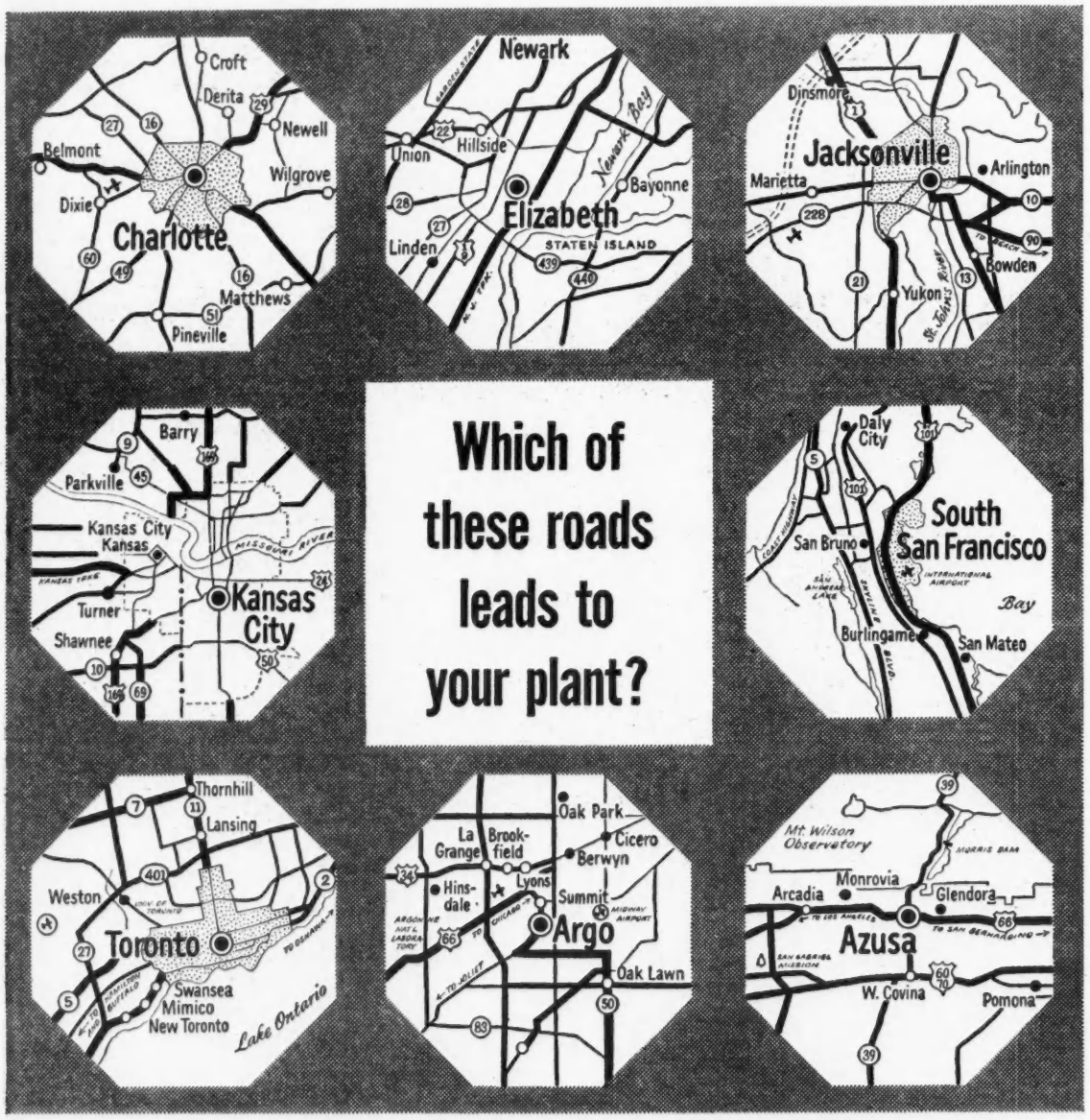
P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. ..... lb. .14 - .15
tanks ..... lb. .1155- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms..... lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.45 - 3.75
Papain, NF, powd. ..... lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs..... lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
122°-124° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
125°-127° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..... lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls..... lb. .35 - —
Patchouli oil, imp., cns..... lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills..ton 57.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .11¼- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .16¾- .17⅜
tanks ..... lb. .14⅜- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse..... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, crvst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .023 - .028
Penicillin, procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .023 - .028
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 3.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs..... lb. .24¾- —
Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .24½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs..... lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs..... lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs..... lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 3.35 - 4.00
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 3.20
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .16¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Phenol, 30°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis..... lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works... lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works..... lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —



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Pentaerythritol • Pentachlorophenol • Sodium Pentachlorophenate
Sulfuric Acid • Methanol

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.,
RCI BUILDING, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E	lb.	2.10	—
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	.50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.38½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.23¾	.28
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.33¼	.37
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.22¾	.25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
CP, bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
Tech., fib. dms., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).			
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works	lb.	.15½	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	48.00	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton.		5.16	—
55-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton.		5.56	—
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton.		6.21	—
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton.		7.21	—
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton.		8.21	—
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.			
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.00	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.		7.25	7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs.		5.60	—
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.85	—
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.10	9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs.		6.00	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.75	9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs.		6.65	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.56	.57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	.15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395	.1450
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1550	.1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17	.19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	.18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls dlvd. E of Rockies	lb	2.90	—
Resinated, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75	—
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.52	—
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb.	3.35	—
Resinated, bbls	lb.	3.00	—
Water dispersable, bbls	lb.	1.71	—
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies			
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF, fib. dms.	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works,	lb.	1.05	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.95	—
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works	lb.	1.60	—
tanks, t.l., same basis	lb.	1.50	—
Picric acid, NF, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Tech, bbls.	lb.	.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs	lb.	1.45	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	5.25	—
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials,	oz.	5.15	—
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.68	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.57	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.75	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns.	lb.	2.10	2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. ex whse New York,	lb.	.173	—
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York	lb.	.185	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.188	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.0561	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms., c.l. ex whse New York,	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	lb.	.40	—
dms., l.c.l. ex whse New York	lb.	.41¼	—
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York	lb.	.36½	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.60	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.65	—
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.23	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more frt. alld	lb.	.77	—
dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	.90	—
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	1.06	—
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald	lb.	2.60	—
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.	lb	4.50	5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	76.00	80.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb	45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	—
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more	1,000,000 units.	.52	—
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs.	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs.	lb.	.37	.40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.20½	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.17½	—
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs		5.05	—
tanks, same basis 100 lbs		3.70	—
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		9.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.		10.20	—
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs		9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.35	—
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms	lb.	.23½	—
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.13¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¼c higher.			
Potassium bitartrate, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis	lb.	.36	—
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	16.00	22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.			
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	.62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms	lb.	.20	—
Potassium carbonate, dom. tech., powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs		8.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		9.55	—
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.15	—
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
works	lb.	.12¼	—
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works.	lb.	.16¾	—
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms	lb.	.36	—
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.17¼	—
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.50	—
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb	.20	.23
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.21	.23
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	.26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)			

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Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb. dms., same basis, lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works, lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.07 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½ - .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K₂O, bulk, c.l. works unit-ton .17 .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .31 - .33
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis ton.23.50 -24.60
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .31½- .33½
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis ton.23.80 -25.00
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 9.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs.10.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms. c.l., works ton.219.50 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton.311.00 —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.316.00 —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb 15½ 18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld., E lb. .789 - .861
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .59½- .61½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40%K₂SO₄ and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- 55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor (¼c. discount offered) gal. .1005- —

Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.50 -25.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .18 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅝- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs ton lots lb .04 —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton.60.00 —
fine, bgs ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.60 - 9.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal.45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35
purif., 20%, dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms c.l. works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works, kilo.175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol)
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 —
Pyroxylin, USP bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib dms kilo lots kilo 26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .74½- .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. oz. .23 - .25
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .24½- .26
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms, frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 —
Powd frt alld 100% basis lb. .98 —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks lb. .13 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine No 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo.104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms. l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .13½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.72.00 —
Turkish, bots. oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, ens., dms lb. .97 - 1.20
tech., ens., dms. lb. .50 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.13.75 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo14.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.14.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 1.60 - —
dms, smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast lb .1585- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.25.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.60
Spanish, cns lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb fib dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb 60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls. kgs lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na₂SO₄ basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.14.75 -16.50
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .40 - .78
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.55 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½% dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 3.00 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. gn .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. lb. .15 ½ - —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs lb. .13 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. 17 —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots oz. .68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb.45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73% sellers' tanks, works, dry 3.00 —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms. c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo.11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb.33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH₄, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., ums., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾- —

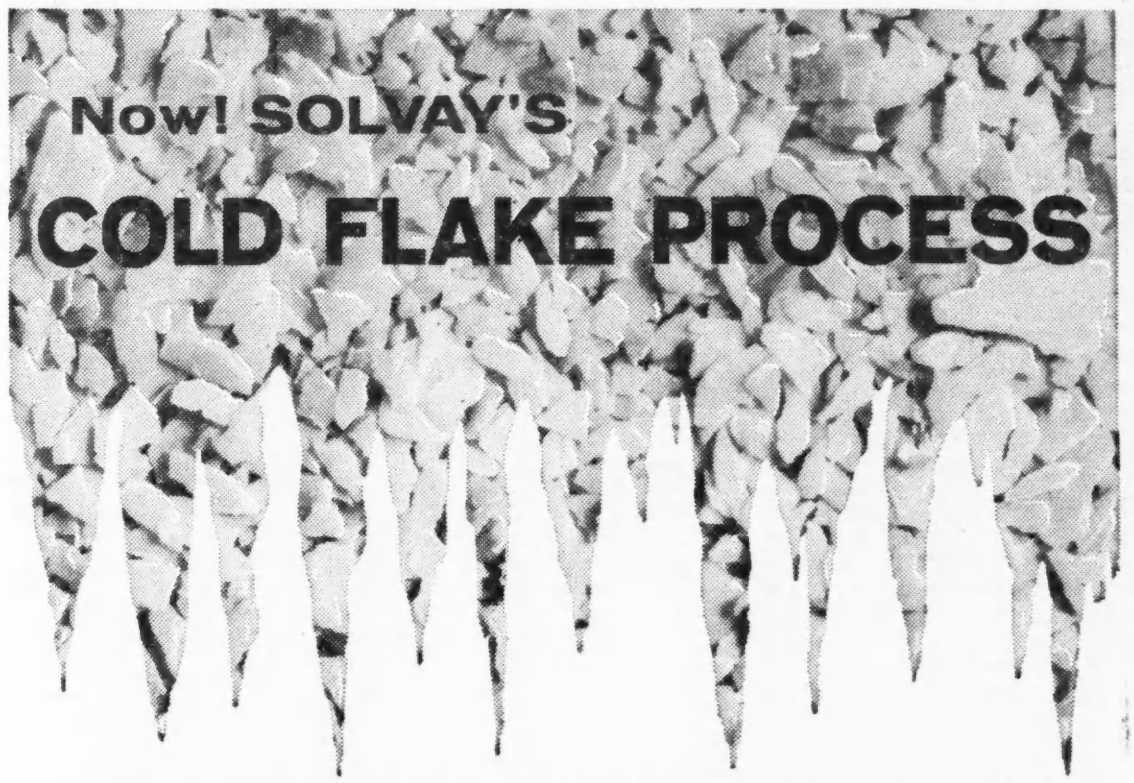
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465 - —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .24¾ - —
Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½ - .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½ - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 - 11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton. 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 - 17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 44.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton. 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .53 - .55
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 - 10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78¼ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs. dms. lb. .81½ - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex E of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 - —
47° Be., turbid, 1:29.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —

Sodium silicate, solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, dms., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, alld. lb. .642 - .707
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa drugs).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .32 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF, Vtl. cryst., powd. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., c.l., d ton. 56.00 - —
Tech., detergent, ra bgs., c.l., works ton. (cwt.) - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. (cwt.) - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .1[illegible]½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald. lb. .07¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —

Sodium sulfite, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs. t.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .05½ - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775 - —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns. lb. .[illegible] - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .[illegible] - —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾ - —



. . . can improve your Caustic Compounds!

If you produce an alkali product containing at least 40% caustic soda, Solvay offers you this interesting new proposal. Consider the advantages of having *us* compound it for you via the low temperature flake process:

1 ***You avoid*** **unpleasant dry-mixing of caustic compounds.**

2 ***You free*** **mixing equipment so you can handle more non-caustic business.**

3 ***You get*** **a product superior to hot flaked or ground ones. Unlike the usual flaking operation, heat-sensitive organic materials can be added. Your Solvay®-compounded alkali will be uniform in composition . . . non-caking . . . dustless . . . readily soluble . . . stable in transportation and storage.**

If you make an industrial cleanser, metal cleaner, washing compound or the like, find out how America's foremost producer of alkalies can work for you. Just mail the coupon.

Sodium Nitrite • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Chloroform • Methyl Chloride Soda Ash • Vinyl Chloride • Ammonium Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride • Snowflake® Crystals • Monochlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene Para-dichlorobenzene • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Hydrogen Peroxide • Aluminum Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Mutual® Chromium Chemicals

Allied Chemical

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61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

SOLVAY branch offices and dealers are located in major centers from coast to coast.

DV-99

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ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

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☐ Information Service Bulletin—"Advantages of Solvay's Unique Low Temperature Flake Process."
☐ Your representative to discuss my alkali product.

Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
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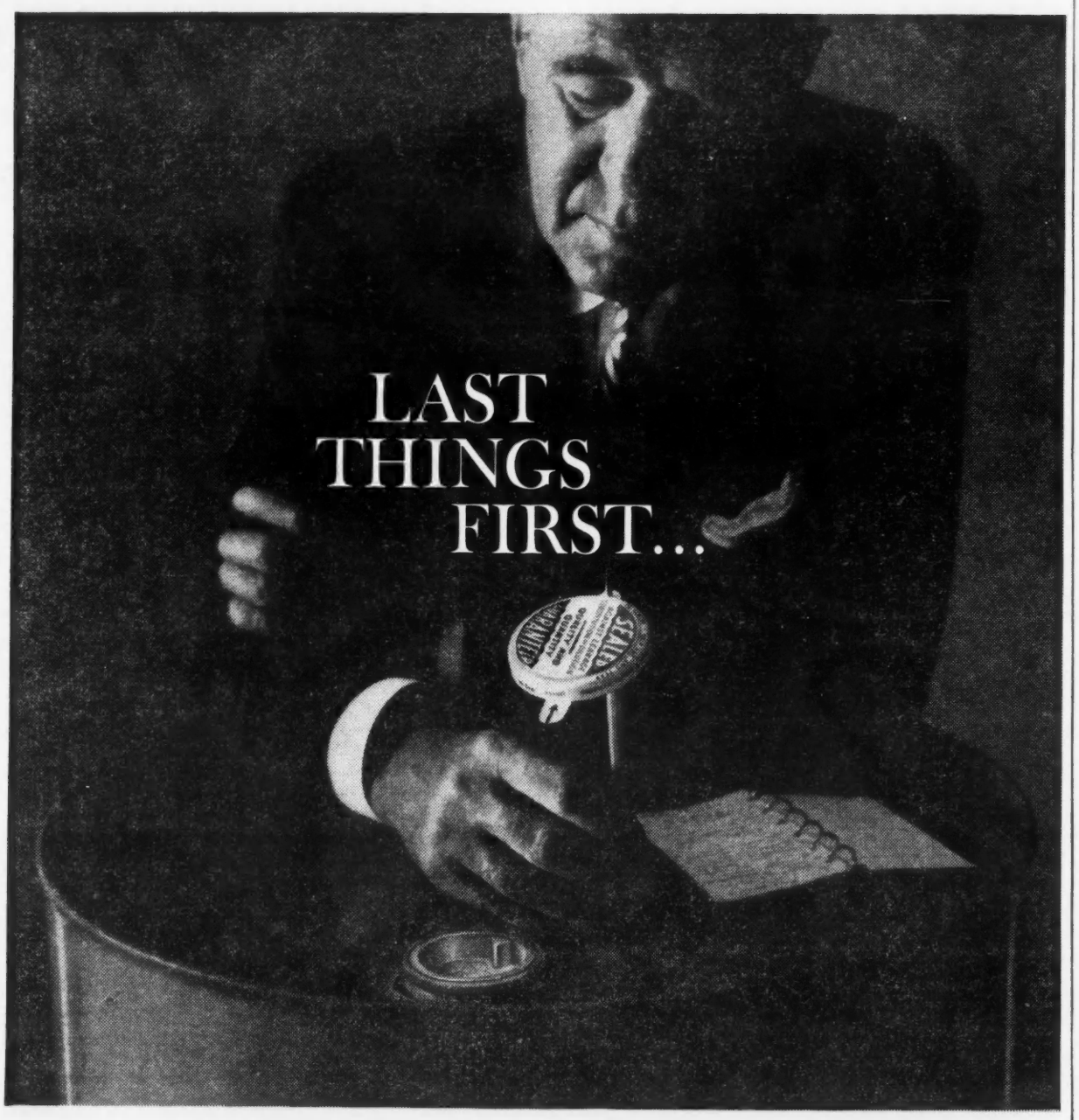
Address_____
City_____ Zone_____ State_____

Sodium Trichloroacetate—Sulfur

Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt alld E lb. .42 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech. kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 -
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ -
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-360°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
Solvent, naphtha, petroleum, aromatic, 342°-351°F, b.r., 5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-340°F, b.r., 3.3°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Pitlown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
353°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-417°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
369°-388°F, b.r., 28°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
371°-377°F, b.r., 23.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
371°-378°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks Houston gal. .20 - —
369°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 22.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.50.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .09 - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 - —
Refd., alkali, dms lb. .1330- .1355
tanks lb. .1130- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1280- .1305
tanks lb. .1090- —
Salad, dms. lb. .1325- .1340
tanks lb. .1120- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 5.00 - 6.20
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1450- .1500
tanks lb. .1250- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350- .1450
tanks lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .817 - .839
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - 1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works lb. 1.013 - 1.268
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., works lb. .87½- .88½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.067 - 1.087
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs. lb. .16¼- .18¾
Single-pressed bgs. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18 - .20½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Stoddard solvent, pretoleum, tank-wagon, Los Angeles, ex tax. gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride bulk, gram. .034 - .035
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .034 - .035
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., lb. dm., f.o.b. E lb. .92 —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l lb. .1453- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1653- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1203- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns. works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 6.61 - 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo 22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60
dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs.14.75 —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo 3.05 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo 16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 2.35 —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —



The very last item that goes onto your container is the first thing your customer touches, uses. If it's a Tri-Sure drum closure it can go a long way toward making the kind of *first* impression that *lasts*. Because your customers know—only Tri-Sure closures, with their interengaging flange, plug and seal, give positive protection against leakage, seepage, pressure, contamination . . . even pilferage! Further, Tri-Sure closures offer other benefits: **Lower shipping costs**—Up to ¼ lb. less weight than any other closure! **Better drainage**—Flange fits flush inside the drum head. Every last ounce pours from every drum.

100% leakproof—Plug gasket can't work loose. It's "seated" within the flange. **Tamperproof**—Cap seal stops pilferage, substitution . . . *Tri-Sure closures are available in a wide range of materials to fit your special needs. No wonder, Tri-Sure closures are thought of first . . . specified most often . . . all over the world!*

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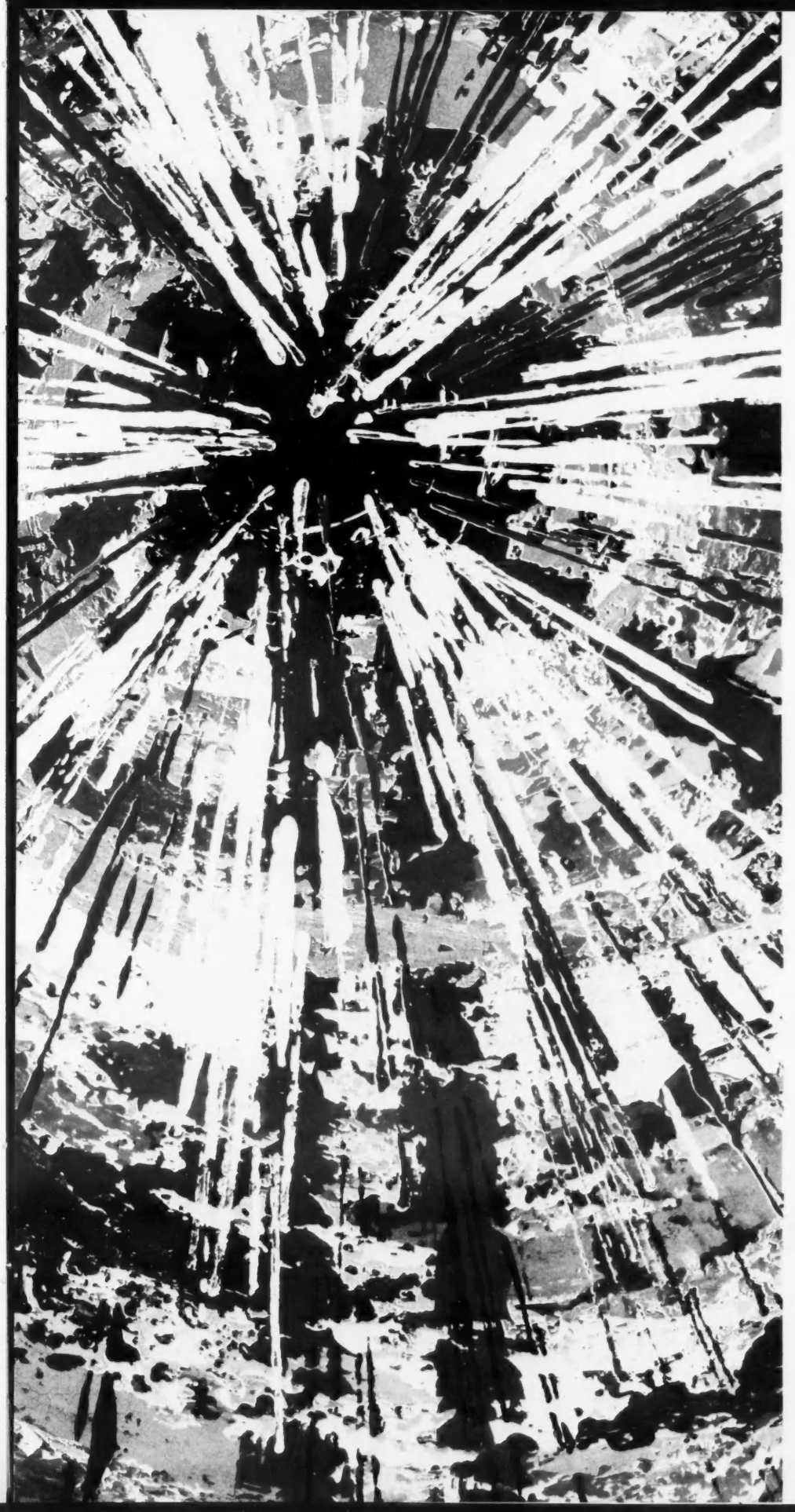
CANADA • AUSTRALIA • MEXICO • BRAZIL



CONOCO
PETROCHEMICALS

- intermediates for synthetic detergents
- water-soluble sulfonates
- white mineral oils
- petrolatums
- secondary plasticizers for vinyls
- additive for vinyl foam
- oil-soluble sulfonates

CONOCO

INTERMEDIATE FOR ANIONIC DETERGENTS

NEOLENE® 400 is an alkyl benzene of the highest quality and an excellent intermediate for both liquid and dry detergents. It is used by many of the world's leading processors of detergents and surfactants. Its many outstanding characteristics include: uniformity and purity . . . excellent color and odor . . . makes products with exceptional wetting, cleansing and foam properties.

NEOLENE 400
TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Specific Gravity at 60°F.	0.8690
Apparent Molecular Weight	237
Bromine Number	0.12
Aniline Point	48.5°F.
Refractive Index at 68°F.	1.4885
Flash Point (C.O.C.)	260°F.
Appearance	Water White
Boiling Range	535°F.-603°F.

INTERMEDIATE FOR CATIONIC DETERGENTS

CONOCO DBCL reacts with tertiary amines to form cationic surface-active agents—quaternary ammonium salts. Quaternaries are used as the active ingredients in sanitizer preparations, as textile softeners, and as antistatic agents for fibers, plastics and paper.

CONOCO DBCL
TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Specific Gravity at 60°F.	0.965
Apparent Molecular Weight	292
Activity	Approx. 95%
Minimum Activity	90%
Flash Point (C.O.C.)	355°F.
Viscosity S.U.S. at 100°F.	105
Pour Point	Less than –5°C.

WATER-SOLUBLE SULFONATES

Anionic surface-active agents of extremely high activity and purity are made from CONOCO LS-320 . . . Continental's new sulfonic acid produced by sulfonating NEOLENE 400 with gaseous SO_3. You get important savings because the low salt content eliminates costly salt extraction, reduces need for coupling agents, and requires little perfuming because of very low odor.

CONOCO LS-320
TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Activity (Sulfonic Acid)	95%
Activity (Sulfuric Acid)	1.5%
Density gm./cc. at 86°F.	1.07
Molecular Weight	332

Other products available to you in commercial quantities include:

CONOCO SULFONIC ACID 400
CONOCO SD-40 (Spray-Dried)
CONOCO DD-40 (Drum-Dried)
CONOCO C-50 Slurry
Sodium Toluene Sulfonate (Liquid 40% active)
Sodium Xylene Sulfonate (Liquid 40% active)

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Agents in principal cities throughout the world.

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WHITE MINERAL OILS

Continental offers a complete line of versatile white mineral oils ranging in Saybolt viscosity from 500 to 40. They are carefully controlled in all stages of manufacturing to assure highest quality, purity and consistent uniformity. CONOCO white oils have numerous applications in industry: as carriers used in the processing of metal hydrides, as catalyst carriers and lubricants in compressors used in plastics manufacturing, as a lubricant to enhance the flow and moldability of polystyrene, as dispersants for colorants in polyethylene, to provide a high sheen in polyvinyl chloride electrical wire insulation. They are also used by the baking and paper industries as well as in lotions, creams, hair oils and pharmaceutical preparations.

TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

GRADE	SAYBOLT VISCOSITY @ 100°F. (37.8°C.) A.S.T.M.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY @ 60°F. (15.6°C.) A.S.T.M.	SAYBOLT COLOR A.S.T.M.	ODOR AND TASTE
U.S.P.				
RAMOL® 500	490/515	0.885/0.895	+30	None
RAMOL 350	340/355	0.880/0.890	+30	None
RAMOL 325	325/335	0.879/0.889	+30	None
RAMOL 315	315/325	0.879/0.889	+30	None
RAMOL 300	300/310	0.879/0.889	+30	None
RAMOL 270	270/280	0.876/0.886	+30	None
RAMOL 230	230/240	0.871/0.881	+30	None
RAMOL 205	200/210	0.871/0.881	+30	None
RAMOL 185	180/190	0.868/0.878	+30	None
N.F.				
RAMOL 150	145/155	0.863/0.873	+30	None
RAMOL 130	125/135	0.860/0.870	+30	None
RAMOL 100	98/104	0.852/0.862	+30	None
RAMOL 85	80/90	0.845/0.860	+30	None
RAMOL 70	70/80	0.835/0.848	+30	None
Specialty				
KREMOL® 100	98/104	0.847/0.863	+30	None
KREMOL 90	80/90	0.845/0.860	+30	None
KREMOL 70	65/75	0.837/0.852	+30	None
KREMOL 50	50/60	0.827/0.842	+30	Prac. None
KREMOL 40	40/46	0.808/0.822	+30	Slight
STARLIGHT® 27	95/110	0.852/0.868	+30	None
STARLIGHT 125	80/90	0.845/0.860	28/+30	None
STARLIGHT 120	80/90	0.845/0.860	24/27	None
PACOL®	80/90	0.845/0.860	24/27	None

PETROLATUMS

CONOCO Petrolatums range in color from the purest white to dark green. Continental's know-how and quality-control produce outstanding quality in all grades. They have found diversified uses in many fields: cosmetics, pharmaceutical ointments, veterinarian formulations, wire cable, rope and rubber manufacturing, buffing compounds, sweeping compounds, molding clays, printing inks, and paper manufacturing—to name only a few!

TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

GRADE	U.S.P. AND A.S.T.M. MELTING POINT °F.	SAYBOLT VISCOSITY @ 210°F.	COLOR LOVIBOND IN 2" CELL		PENETRATION @ 77°F. UNWORKED A.S.T.M.
SHEROLATUM® U.S.P.					
PURWITE	122/132	63/73	0.5Y		170/200
SNOW WHITE	122/132	65/75	2.0Y		170/200
SOFT WHITE #2	120/128	56/66	2.0Y		200/230
WHITE	122/132	65/75	5.0Y	0.1R	170/200
SOFT WHITE	120/128	59/69	5.0Y	0.1R	200/230
LILY	122/132	65/75	10.0Y	0.2R	170/200
CREAM	122/132	65/75	25.0Y	1.0R	170/200
BLOND	122/132	67/77	35.0Y	2.0R	170/200
LIGHT YELLOW	122/132	67/77	35.0Y	4.0R	170/200
SOFT LIGHT YELLOW	120/128	61/71	35.0Y	4.0R	200/230
YELLOW	122/132	67/77	35.0Y	6.0R	170/200
AMBER	122/132	67/77	35.0Y	10.0R	170/200
SHEROLATUM Technical					
RED VETERINARY	122/132	69/79	35.0Y	20/25R	170/200
DARK GREEN #2	138/148	95/110	6 Max. Dilute		155/185
DARK GREEN #46	122/132	69/79	6 Max. Dilute		170/200
SHEROWAX®					
NO. 40 WHITE	150/160	65/75	1.5Y		45/65
NO. 40 YELLOW	148/158	70/80	35.0Y	6.0R	50/70
NO. 40 AMBER	148/158	70/80	35.0Y	12.0R	50/70

SECONDARY PLASTICIZERS FOR VINYLS

CONOCO H-35 is Continental's newest secondary plasticizer for vinyl resins. Because of its economical price, its high quality and uniformity, CONOCO H-35 is truly the extender of profit for vinyl formulators. In plastisol and organosol formulations, significantly lower initial and aged viscosities can be obtained.

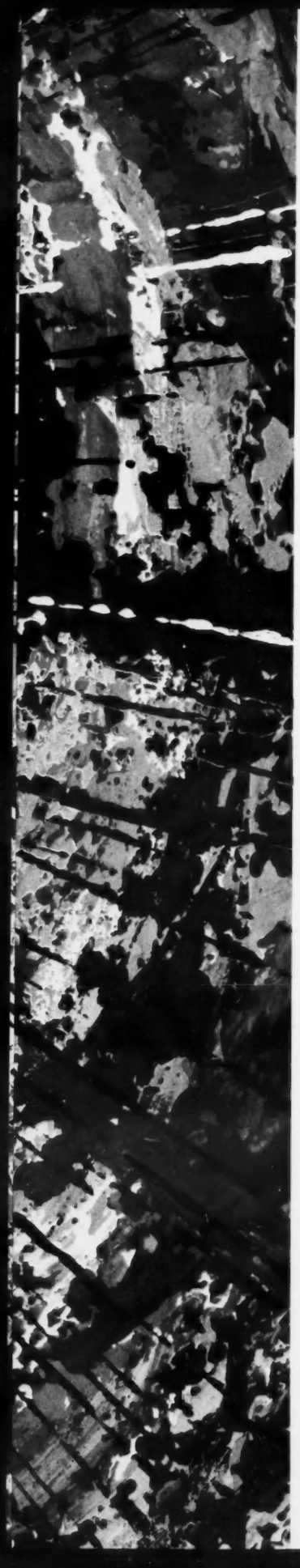
CONOCO H-35
TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Color	Water White
Density at 60°F.	0.878
Molecular Weight	278
Viscosity S.U.S. at 100°F.	83
Flash Point (C.O.C.)	320°F.

Other products for the plastics industry:

CONOCO H-300 . . . . . secondary plasticizer for vinyls.

CONOCO DEMIVIS® . . . a neutral calcium sulfonate used to produce a finer and more uniform foam cell, greater efficiency in foam expansion, better moldability and wider use of primary plasticizers. It reduces the solvating action of the primary plasticizer, thus extending the gelation temperature.



BRYTON PETROLEUM SULFONATES

BRYTON Chemical Company is a major source of oil-soluble sulfonates which are produced at Trainer (Chester), Pa., and Gretna, La.

Sodium, calcium, barium, ammonium, and amine salts as well as sulfonic acids are available in bulk and drum quantities.

Sodium salts are generally offered at 62% concentration in mineral oil and are prepared at different molecular weight levels within the range of 430 to 500+. Choice for a given application is dependent on the required balance of hydrophylic versus hydrophobic characteristics. Usually, the lower the molecular weight the more hydrophylic, and the higher, the more hydrophobic. If the application is emulsification, lower- or middle-range molecular weight products are best suited. For rust preventives and oil-system dispersancy, the higher molecular weights are preferable.

Calcium and barium sulfonates are primarily hydrophobic and are offered as either neutral or alkaline. The alkaline materials are usually referred to as containing "reserve alkalinity."

BRYTON Ammonium Sulfonate 35-K is prepared as a 35% solution in kerosene, and is of interest to those seeking an ashless sulfonate.

BRYTON SHEROSOPE 76 is the only water-soluble sulfonate offered. It is 38% active diluted in isopropylanol and water.

Amine sulfonates represent another classification of ashless sulfonates and are available by special order at 50% concentration in mineral oil.

Sulfonic acids are available in two grades for those manufacturers who desire an intermediate.

We are always pleased to provide samples and data of our products which are shown below.

TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

PRODUCT	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	% SULFONATE	% OIL	% WATER	% INORGANIC SALT	ALKALINITY
Sodium Sulfonates						
BRYTON® SHEROSOPE® F-430	430	62	32.8	4.5	7	.04
BRYTON SHEROSOPE F-445	445	62	32.8	4.5	.7	.04
BRYTON SHEROSOPE F	465	62	32.8	4.5	.7	.04
BRYTON SHEROSOPE T	500+	62	32.8	4.5	.7	.04
BRYLITE® 460	460	62	32.8	4.5	.7	.04
BRYTON HY	460	62	32.8	4.5	.7	.04
BRYTON BOSS® 470	460	70	17.2	12.0	.8	.04
BRYTON H-70	460	70	33.0	4.0	.5	.04
BRYTON SHEROSOPE 76	375	38	3.0	32.0	2.0	.04
Barium Sulfonates						
BRYTON HYBASE®	1010	47	42.0	0.4		65 (Base No.)
BRYTON 30-N	1010	30	69.6	0.2		6 (Base No.)
Calcium Sulfonates						
BRYTON 30-A	900	30	69.0	0.2		15 (Base No.)
BRYLITE No. 1	900	45	69.7	0.2		2 (Base No.)
Sulfonic Acids						
BRYTON Sulfonic Acid 45	440	45	46	3.0		
BRYTON Sulfonic Acid 45-K	440	45	46*	3.0		
Ashless Sulfonates						
BRYTON Ammonium 35-K		35	64*	1.0	Nil	Trace
Ethylenediamine		50	50	Nil	Nil	Trace
Isopropylamine		50	50	Nil	Nil	Trace
Isopropylaminoethanol		50	50	Nil	Nil	Trace

*Kerosene

BRYTON SULFONATES

Specific Sulfonates for Industry
Bryton Chemical Company, 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20, N.Y.

Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.53 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .04½- —
ref. dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works.... lb. .0535- —
tanks, works.....lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., lb. cyls., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works .....ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works .....ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works .....ton.23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works.....ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .12¾- —
Sulfuric acid, consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works .....ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works .....ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J., unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5% 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works. ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works. ton.80.00 - —
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works ..... lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works ..... lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works ..... lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .12
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .09½- .12½
tanks, works ..... lb. .07¼- .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- .08¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .06⅜- .06½
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08 - .08⅛
No. 1, tanks, dlvd..... lb. .05½- .05⅝
prime, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .06⅛- —
special tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .05⅞- —
sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l.. lb. .08⅝- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms..... lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks ..... lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. ..... lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. ...lb. .13½- Nom.
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. ..... lb 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.06 - 2.07
Tannic acid, NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots..... lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech. dms. ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms..... lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .65 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. ..... lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. ..... lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .73
Prime, dms. ..... lb. .53 - .58
Terpinyl propionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —

Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .53¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works ....lb. .37 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn ..lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J..lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver....lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. ..... lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. ....lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld..lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld..kilo.36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld..kilo.38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld..kilo.36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots..lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots .....lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —

Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.33 - 1.53
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works..lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis... lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. 33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb 2.00 - 2.25
Tech., white, cns. ..... lb. .40 - 1.85
USP, white, cns. ..... lb 2.20 - 2.60
Thymol, fib. dms. ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. ..... lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) .....lb. 1.03 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .26½- —

Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09⅞- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O_2, high-tinting dms. c.l. lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. 26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works ..... lb. 20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l..... lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots..kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots..kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots..kilo.109.00 - —

Fido has challenged the venetian blinds . . . and lost. For it's pretty hard to damage modern finishes made with today's vehicles plus TITANOX-RA, the rutile "pure" titanium dioxide white pigment.

a day in the life of TITANOX®

TITANOX-RA is used for baking enamels that, in addition to effective coverage, must have suitable gloss, whiteness, tint clarity and color retention. There are one or more types of TITANOX pigment —rutile, anatase or titanium-calcium—not only for paints, but for anything that needs white pigment . . . paper, rubber, plastics, inks, ceramics, textiles, leather, and building materials, to name some. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

IN CANADA: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal

dl-a-Tocopherol, bots ..... kilo 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots... kilo 90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. ..... kilo 22.50 - 24.00
33⅓% dry, powd., bots. .... kilo 30.00 - 31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis ..... lb 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms. frt. alld ..... lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works ..... lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Cuiabana, cs ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. ..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works ..... lb .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs ..... lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .965 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .42½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .52½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .13¼ - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¼ - —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. ..... lb .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32½ - —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32½ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .26½ - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works, frt equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .43½ - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works. lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½ - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E. lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, 6lb., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York. lb. .25½ - —
dms., l.c.l., New York ..... lb. .25¾ - .26
tanks, New York ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, domestic, mills ..... lb. .22¾ - .22⅞
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works... lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., gms lb. .33 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39¼
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Umber pigment, burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼ - —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works. lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works.... lb. .08½ - .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. ton 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis..... lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls..... lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs..... lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. 25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works ..... lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works... lb .09½ - .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tons.... lb. 15.75 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 15.75 - —
whole, tins ..... lb. 16.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more.. lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475 - —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575 - —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works..... lb. .0625 - —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0675 - —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns..... lb. 12.75 - 16.00
Haitian, cns. ..... lb. 12.50 - 15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

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MEXICO CITY

Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 • —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .24 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 • —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2, zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 • —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .123 • —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 • —
bots., 75cc., hospitals .... bot. 1.56 • —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 • —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 • —
1 to 9 dms., works ..... lb. 1.35 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.15 • —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 • —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo67.50 • —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 • —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.73 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 • —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram. 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tons gram.120.00 • —
0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots, on 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.43 • —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.43 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity.gram.110.00 • —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.138.00 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld. gram. 1.13 • —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld. gram. 1.13 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo45.00 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. ..... lb. 2.25 • 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 • —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.03 • —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. ..... lb. 1.95 • —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.12.25 • —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .16 • .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .16 • .20
Thin, rossed, bls ..... lb. .21 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, ens lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, ens. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. ..... lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. ..... lb. .22 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton.39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... ton.56.00 • —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ... ton.27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... ton.44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs ..... lb. 2.50 • —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, ens ..... lb. 4.75 • 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .29 • —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .29 • —
Chicago dist. ..... gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .29 • —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .29 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .27 • —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .29 • —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .30 • —
Minnequa, Col. ..... gal. .29 • —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .29 • —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .29 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..gal. .29 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .29 • —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .29 • —

Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .29 • —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .27 • —
Charleston, S. C. ..... gal. .29 • —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich. ..... gal. .29 • —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .27 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .29 • —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .30 • —
Sewell's Point, Va. .... gal. .28 • —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .28½- —

Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 • —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.05 • —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.15 • —

2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 • —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 • —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 • —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, ens. ..... lb. 2.15 • 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 • —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 • —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms. lb. .52 • —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 • —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 • —
Torula, USP, dlvd ..... lb. .18 • —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. ..... lb. .50 • .55
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots. ..... lb.28.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 • 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 • —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. .373 • —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. ... lb. .53 • —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 • —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 • —

—Continued on page 67

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

Founded October 18, 1871 by William O Allison
Directed 1900-1942 by Harry J. Schnell

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER: William S. Auchincloss
ASSISTANT PUBLISHER: J. Stuart Auchincloss
MANAGING EDITOR: Arthur R. Kavaler
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SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.
(REctor 2-9820) Cable Address: Reporter, New York
PRESIDENT: William S. Auchincloss
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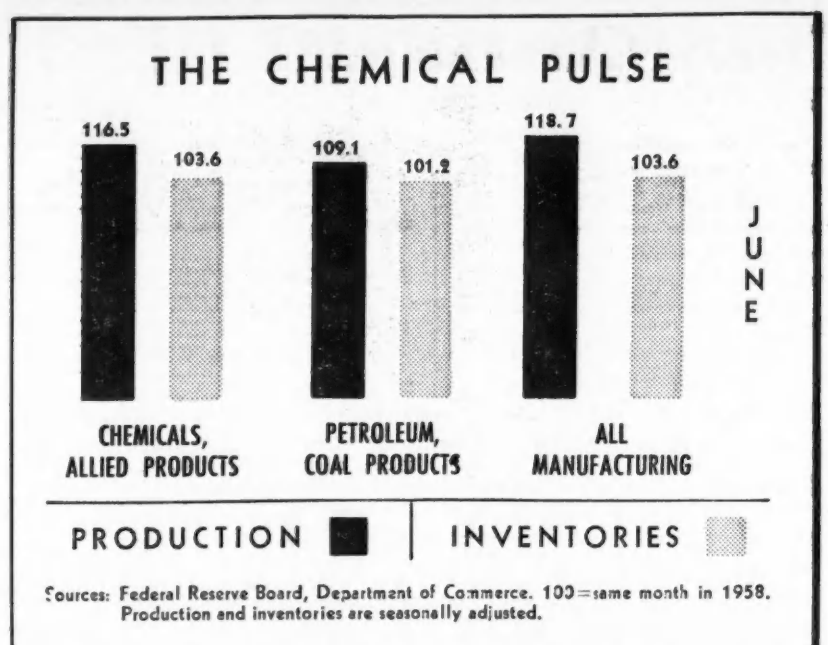
Volume 176 | September 21, 1959 | No. 13



Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Department of Commerce. 100=same month in 1958. Production and inventories are seasonally adjusted.

Pollution Control

Because of the complexity of factors involved, dealing with air pollution or water pollution is an enormous task. Because those factors are political, commerical and social, that task cannot be handled with any degree of satisfactory effectiveness by governmental regulation or business activity or public reaction alone. There must be adequate appropriate coordination of objectives and programs and full cooperation in the application of everything that their successful attainment demands. And that coordination and cooperation must be on a properly complementary pattern at local, state and national levels.

Although congress was so jammed up in the rush to adjourn that action on several important matters was put off until next year, it did approve a compromise four-year extension of the research program on air pollution. But, even governmental dealing with the problem need not start at the federal level. In truth, it will much better be started locally. The most important aspect of such an undertaking is that it be based on communityism and good-neighborliness, both of which, obviously, are primarily and predominantly local attributes.

Air pollution presents a bigger and more serious and difficult problem than does water pollution. Its causes are far more numerous, and so are its effects. That is why it has been studied from many angles and approached preventively and remedially from a still greater number. But, it persists—in fact gets worse in many respects and many areas. Public and private agencies have been working persistently on the solution of its problems for more than a decade. Much work in research and treatment has been done over that period by the Air Pollution Control Association. All those actively interested got a goodly measure of variously helpful advice and information out of the First International Congress on Air Pollution, sponsored by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers early in 1955. It is informatively interesting, in view of quite recent developments, to recall what that gathering was told by an ASME member who was air pollution control chief in the US Public Health Service:

"We in the Public Health Service see no reason why any increase in federal air-pollution research or activity should upset successful local enforcement patterns or present any bar to cooperative effort because of the location of the enforcement agency in the local governmental structure. We certainly would oppose any attempt to use federal funds or prestige to set up competing agencies to any state or municipal body that has in being a successful and comprehensive air-pollution control or research program."

That was before the days of widespread Let-Uncle-Sam-do-it-ism. The report of the interdepartmental committee on community air pollution, issued about the same time, has been quite usefully informative.

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association and other national organizations in the chemical, petroleum and other industries have conducted programs in their respective areas with a marked reduction of contributions to all types of air pollution. They also have participated variously and with notable effectiveness in local, state and national cooperative programs.

The first thing to be given due consideration and recognition in any undertaking to control air pollution is that it is not wholly, or even largely, of industrial origin. Residential heating systems contribute. So does rubbish-burning on civic dumps. And one of the most common and worst offenses comes by way of exhaust fumes from motor vehicles. Yes; air pollution has a practically all-embracing multipartite complex. It is a problem for natural, political and social science, for technology, and for good common sense.

New Economic Geography

Guessing at what and when will be the results of the Soviet economic expansion campaign in the way of geographic relocation of the major production and trade centers of the world is a common worldwide pastime. Naturally, it is less prevalent in the Western hemisphere than in the Eastern; but it is progressively getting more and more serious attention in North America. That may be the reason why a domestically promoted shift in that continent gets very little mention by the commentators—whatever may be the private thinking of practical practitioners in industry and commerce.

A bit of illumination in that direction was to be found in the announcement less than a fortnight ago that the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry planned to erect in that city the "largest most highly specialized merchandizing center for foreign goods in America," designed to house the offices of consuls-general and the headquarters of export-import businesses and to "enable midwest businessmen to boost sales opportunities by providing a clearing-house for two-way commerce between the heart of America and the rest of the world."

Backers of the Chicago world-trade project have referred to it as a "natural outgrowth of interest in the St. Lawrence seaway." Interest in that facility, which already has wrought a widely potential geographic change by giving North America "another seacoast," is breaking out in manifestations every now and then and here and there. A Detroit steamship line, still awaiting a response to its application for a subsidy, plans to start unsubsidized trans-Atlantic cargo service from that city, Chicago and Kenosha, Wis., October 1. The three German ship lines, which had filed notice that they would withdraw this month from the conference on westbound freight between Europe and the Great Lakes, announced early in August that they would stay with the rate-setting organization in the conclusion that they would thus have a competitive advantage in the promising new field.

Although, obviously, the role of the seaway was not stressed, the Committee of American Steamship Lines, representing fourteen subsidized operators, came out later in August with statistical data on the importance of foreign trade—in both directions—to Minnesota and the Dakotas and the services thereto by way of the new route and coastal ports. The seaway will have a much bigger part in that service next year when the Canadian government completes the improvements in the Welland Canal designed to increase the capacity of that essential, but inadequate, circumvention of Niagara Falls by 25 percent.

Canada is going to do a job on getting still another bit of new shipping "seacoast." It plans to put at least four million dollars into the improvement of shipping facilities at Churchill, Manitoba, on Hudson Bay, which handles prairie wheat at 7 cents a bushel less than the seaway. A big reason is that the handling of ore from a nickel development 400 miles to the north has been seriously interfering with the berthing of grain ships.

It is not to be expected that the shift in economic geography will take industry and commerce from the Hudson River to Hudson Bay. But, it is going to motivate and persuade a lot of moving from many eastern and southern areas to the enticing region of the Great Lakes.

Washington Talks It Over

FDA Inspectors Are Due to Come A-Tapping Much More Frequently on Your Factory Door During the Current Year—You See, They Have More Money for Such Things.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

There is going to be an inspector from the Food and Drug Administration at the plant doors of food, drug and cosmetic manufacturers more often this year than in the past. And too, producers can look for their products to be picked up for examination and testing with somewhat more frequency than before. FDA has been given the greatest amount of money it has ever received and officials plan to spend it on enforcement rather than embellishments.

Congressional generosity in the public health research field is an old story to the National Institutes of Health, whose funds have grown so rapidly that officials have trouble spending them wisely. Not so spectacular, but of significant importance also, has been the growth of the FDA since the Citizens Advisory Committee report of four years ago. This year FDA is getting $13.8 million, or two-and-a-half times as much as it did in fiscal 1954.

The current appropriations are 26.4 percent or $2,883,000 more than was allotted in fiscal year 1959 that ended last July 1, and what the agency plans to do with this increased sum is of keen interest to the affected industries. Some of it is to be used to add some 348 positions to the staff and bring it up to 1,660 persons, a level consistent with the minimum rate of expansion recommended by the citizens' committee.

About $480,000 will be used for administering the new food additives control law. The agency will add to its scientific staff to review safety data and add inspectors and chemists to inspect factories and examine samples to make sure only permitted additives are being used.

The biggest part of the increase—$967,800—will be used to step up inspections of food, drug and cosmetic factories from 21,840 to 27,000 and frequency from an average of once every four and one-half years to once every four years. The number of samples examined will be increased from 29,750 to 33,000, and other investigations carried out in the field offices will be similarly stepped up.

An additional $670,200 is to be spent on research on health problems as a guide to enforcement policy such as possible carcinogenicity of container waxes, radio, activty of foods, development of methods for identifying and measuring pesticide residues, etc. Other added spending will be $187,900 on new drug work; $124,900 for promotion of voluntary compliance with the law, and $102,400 for supporting field work.

Heavy Chemicals

Another major producer of refined sulfur has gone along with the price advance posted a week ago last Friday. This makes it unanimous as far as the majors are concerned. Refined sulfur is now 50 cents per hundred pounds higher, across-the-board, except for salt block, which is unchanged. Prices of crude had nothing to do with the advance. For the raw material continued to show its customary price weakness, the result of competitive imports, and a fairly competitive attitude among the domestic producers themselves. Discounts of $3 to $4 per ton were said to be widely available.

Mercury declined again, off $1 per flask and $26 below the year's high point, which was reached in mid-April. Lead was quiet and steady at its recent advance, and tin went up 1 cent per pound. Zinc was moderately active and unchanged.

The domestic copper industry did little more than mark time during the week, about two-thirds of it still closed down by strikes. There were no contract negotiations in progress, and observers saw little hope of an early settlement. Producers having South American units brought in substantial amounts of metal from that part of the world and moved it at the 1½ cent advance reported in this space last week. Only one smelter was still operating.

Copper carbonate and sulfate, advanced on the heels of metal, were reported steady at their higher levels. But there was still no advance in chloride.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended September 12, at 78.4 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 95.8 percent for the previous week and 92.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
Tin, 1c. per lb.

Reduced
Mercury, $1 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 19, 1958
107.00	107.03	107.13	103.56

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified acids in tons:

	July	*June*
Hydrochloric	86,574	87,560
Nitric	233,412	233,005
Phosphoric	140,312	147,913
Sulfuric (gross)	1,355,098	1,469,489

Hydrochloric—The gelatin manufacturers in New England have stepped-up operations, and a good deal more acid is moving into raw materials manufacture. As a result, the oversupply of acid has begun to clear up, with shading less prevalent. But some areas of the market must of course remain dry until settlement of the steel strike.

Hydrofluoric—Aluminum makers, still operating at a good rate, have been ordering HF in substantial volume. If the steel strike is settled in a manner satisfactory to both sides, trade sources look for a quick solution of aluminum's labor difficulties, since the same union is being dealt with in both cases. If attitudes continue to harden to the point where a Taft-Hartley injunction must be invoked, then the trouble is likely to spread to aluminum.

Sulfuric—Supply is reported tight in the Far West but ample everywhere else. Users out West get most of their acid as a byproduct from copper smelters, who have been shut down by strikes for close to a month now. For the rest of the country, the strike in Pittsburgh is the potent factor. Loss of steel business has trimmed demand for the acid well below producing capacity, sources in the trade report.

A report from the American Iron and Steel Institute last week summarized the ravages of the steel strike. Production in August reached only 1,438,000 net tons of ingots and steel for castings, the smallest monthly total reported since the strike-strapped month of October, 1949. This figure was compared with last August's 7,308,003 tons, and 5,227,129 in the previous month.

Bases and Salts

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified chemicals in tons:

	July	*June*
Calcium carbide	78,492	87,885
Caustic soda, all processes	394,707	387,854
Chlorine gas	359,175	349,546
Soda ash, syn.	419,654	413,050
Nat.	64,148	63,756

Copper Sulfate — Producers trimmed their stocks further in the month of July, according to Bureau of Mines. Although shipments declined 21 percent to 4,176 tons, production was much lower, totaling 3,428 tons, which brought stocks down to 3,600 tons, as against 4,492 a month earlier. This was equivalent to about one month's shipments, which many consider to be the optimum supply.

There were no imports at all during the month, and exports totaled a mere 36 tons, the Bureau noted.

Lime—In steel producing centers, demand has been crippled by the strike, and output is limping along at less than fifty percent of capacity, sources in the trade report. A moderate output level has been maintained in other areas. It is expected that with settlement of the strike operations will quickly be stepped-up to 90 percent of capacity, and that even this may fall short of satisfying the heavy initial demand.

In June, long before the steel strike brought such bad news, sales reached a monthly total of 992,769 tons, up substantially from last June's 624,393 tons and better than May's 895,442 tons. The total included 784,243 tons of quicklime and 208,526 of hydrated. According to the Bureau of Mines, most of the gain took place in the chemical and industrial category. Construction use showed a slight gain, while movement to agricultural accounts experienced a sharp seasonal decline.

Soda Ash—The country's 42 glass container manufacturers shipped 20.1 billion units in 1958, according to a report from their trade association. This was a very slight decrease from the high of 20.2 billion units established in 1957.

Glass held on to its share of eight percent of the overall packaging market during the year. But it was pointed out that this percentage is deceptively small when it comes to ascertaining the material's place in the packaging field, since it ignores the fact that the largest volume users will re-use a single container many times, as much as 35 times in the case of milk bottles. Thus, though metal containers held 22 percent of the market to eight for glass, actually twice as many glass containers went to the ultimate consumer during the year.

Sulfur—The other major producer of refined sulfur has gone along with the advances posted a week ago Friday by the first. The material was advanced 50c. per 100 hundred pounds across-the-board, except for salt block, which was left unchanged.

The competitive situation in crude sulfur remained just as it had been, according to advices from the trade. Discounts of $3 to $4 per ton were said to be widely available, no change in posted prices.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Shipments of aluminum-base scrap declined in May. Bureau of Mines last week reported them at 40,568 tons, down 1,500 tons from April. For the same month, output of finished ingot was tallied at 30,261 tons, down about 1,000 tons from April. But shipments of ingot from secondary smelters reached 31,073 tons, which was a small increase over April.

Independent smelters used 33,521 tons from 40,568 tons of overall scrap consumption, the Bureau said. Primary producers took 4,115 tons and foundries, fabricators and others took 2,932, it was added.

The Bureau estimated that full coverage of the industry would have turned up a total scrap consumption of 48,000 tons

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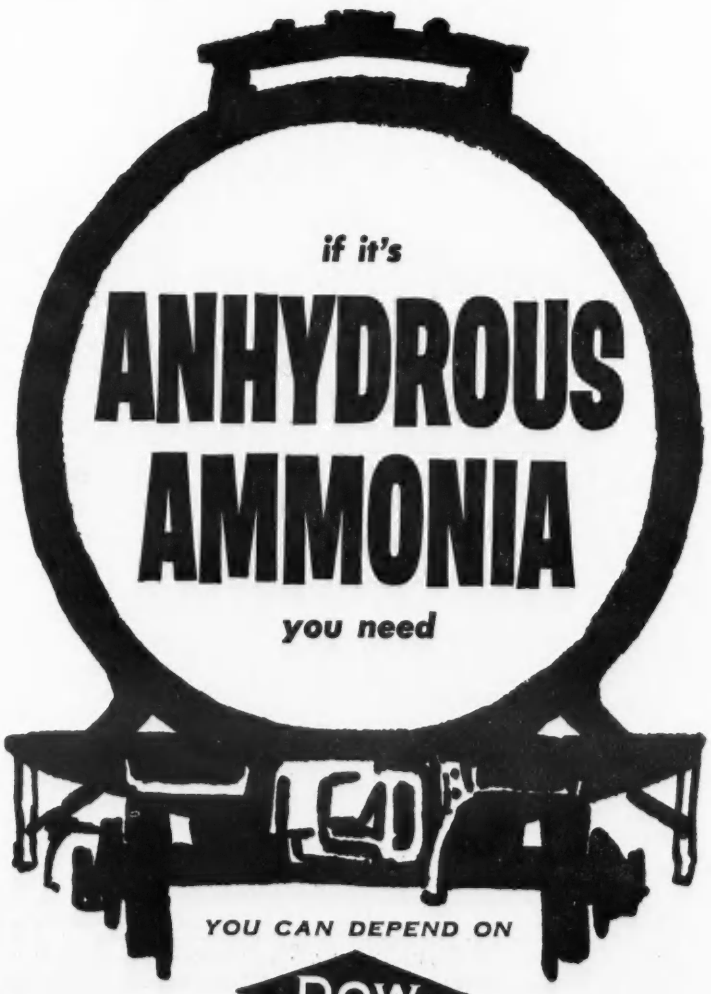

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Heavy Chemicals

and secondary output of 35,000 tons. Metallic recovery would have totaled 40,000 tons, the Bureau stated.

Copper—No contract negotiations are now in progress and there is no sign of an early settlement of the strikes plaguing most of the industry, according to highly reliable sources. Meanwhile, prices are reported firm at their recently advanced levels. Since that advance, copper wire and several grades of refined copper have advanced proportionally.

In reference to refined copper, Bureau of Mines has reported that output declined 29 percent at brass mills and 46 percent at wire mills in July. The Bureau said this was a customary result of vacation shutdowns.

Purchased copper-base scrap receipts totaled 26,300 tons for the month, it was noted, a decrease of 28 percent from June's 36,300. Consumption of all scrap was reported 26 percent lower.

According to a metals exchange report, net imports of primary copper totaled 32,535 tons in July, down about 14,000 tons from the six-year peak reached in June. Last year's imports set a record low, it was recalled. The same report estimated that so far production of 50,000 tons of copper has been lost due to the strikes now in progress.

Mercury — Prices declined narrowly, down $1 to a range of $224 to $226 per flask of 76 pounds, minimum ten flasks. Buying interest was spotty.

Platinum — Prices were firm and unchanged at the long-standing range of $76 to $80 per ounce, a moderate level of sales transacted, mostly at $80.

Silver — Bullion continued steady at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot. Sales volume was reported normal for this time of the year.

Selenium—Output of selenium and its compounds increased 19 percent to 247,405 pounds in the second quarter, the Bureau of Mines reported last week. Shipments scored an even broader gain, totaling 278,453 pounds, as against the first quarter's 179,149. The result was a substantial paring of stocks, from 491,200 at the start to 399,542 at the close.

Imports of selenium and selenium salts for consumption during the first half totaled 79,464 pounds, according to the same report. Included were 45,760 pounds from Canada, 21,560 from Belgium-Luxembourg, 2,094 from Japan, 10,000 from the United Kingdom, and a piddling 50 pounds from Sweden.

Price held unchanged throughout at $7 per pound for commercial-grade and $9.50 for high-purity.

Tin—Straits metal wobbled a little and closed at $1.03, 1c. above the previous level.

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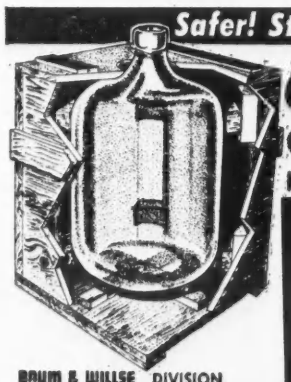

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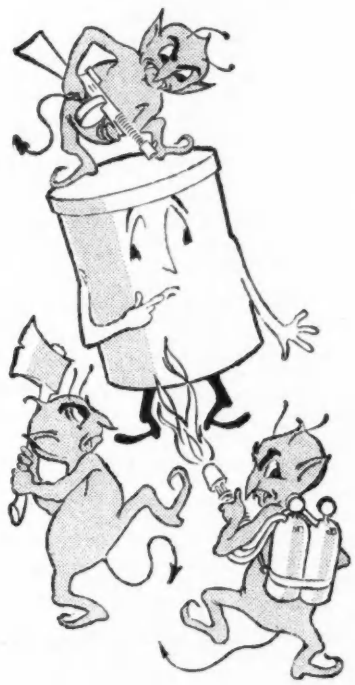

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Chlorinated Benzenes Go To Rescue of the Oyster

The chemical industry has come to the rescue of the Long Island oyster with a new secret weapon—a compound of chlorinated benzenes. Discoverer of the compound, Dr. V. L. Loosanoff, director of Fish & Wildlife Service's biological laboratory at Milford, Conn., developed the compound to combat starfish which have been invading the Long Island Sound oyster beds and threatening a multi-million dollar shellfish industry.

According to Dr. Loosanoff, the compound—basically a mixture of such heavy oils as dichlorobenzene, monochlorobenzene and paradichlorobenzene—is mixed with sand and dumped into the water to form a protective ring around an oyster bed.

It appears, Dr. Loosanoff points out, that the poisons in the compound may also be effective against other enemies of the shellfish.

DCAT of St. Louis Elects Its Officer List for the Year

Fred J. Lence of Abbott Laboratories has been re-elected president of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Association of St. Louis, Mo.

Also re-elected were: First vice-president, Philip A. Gunn, Dick Dunn Drug Products Company; second vice-president, Norman A. Dietz, Julius Blackman Corporation; and secretary and treasurer, William J. McMilian, Waddell & Reed, Inc.

Elected to the board of directors were: Robert H. White, Parke-Davis & Company; E. L. Young, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Milton H. Geissing, Abbott Laboratories; Fred W. Grabenschroer, Winthrop Laboratories; and W. E. Steinkamp, Kingston Pharmacy.

Rumanians Pull Stops

—*Continued from page 7*

stuffs, extraction tanning materials, abrasives and electrodes, drugs, solvents, fertilizers, chemicals for combating agricultural pests, vinyl plastics, aminoplasts and pheno-plasts, and others.

In the drug field, the People's Republic reports it "has built one of the biggest antibiotics factories in Europe, turning out penicillin, aureomycin, streptomycin, etc."

The Rumanian report is notable for its lack of specific production data. The only place where the report does bloom into actual pounds-per-annum information is in dealing with future expectations. And thus, the following paragraph:

Rumanian Chemicals Show Promise

"In order to enable our readers to form a picture of Rumania's possibilities of exportation in the near future, we need only show that by the end of 1960, the output of plastics will exceed 15,000 tons, and that by 1962 Rumania will produce more than 7,000 tons of synthetical yarns and fibres and various types such as relon (polyamide fibre), rolan (polyacrylic fibre), teron (polyester fibre). The soda products works at Ocna Muresului will have been completely re-equipped and will produce 200,000 tons of ammonium soda, production being scheduled rapidly to reach 300,000 tons. New works for ammonium soda, now under construction, will be commissioned in 1960, with a yearly capacity of 150,000 tons of ammonium soda, to be increased to 300,000 tons. In its first stage, the synthetical rubber works, now under construction at Borzesti, will yield an output of 25,000 tons, while 50,000 tons will be the figure for the second stage. The petrochemical installations which have already been commissioned or are under construction will make available for exportation big quantities of phenol, acetone, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, higher alcohols, plasticizers, detergents, solvents, etc."

Rare Earths to Be Offered

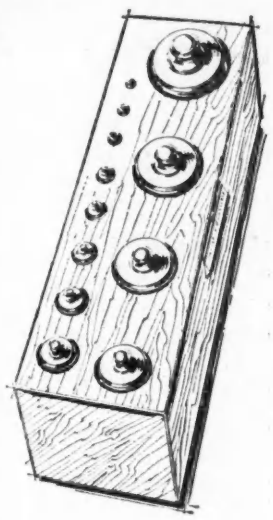
—*Continued from page 7*

of which will average about 28 percent by weight on a dry basis.

The thorium is low, but the high yttrium content—constituting about two-thirds of the above percentage—makes the product extremely attractive, it is stated.

The material is in the form of a filter-cake, packed in polyethylene bags inside thirty-gallon steel drums. Each drum contains about 230 pounds and is in storage at Granite City (Ill.) Engineering Depot.

Further information regarding the analysis of the material will be supplied on request to George K. Castro of GSF's Defense Materials Service in Washington, D. C.



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Chemical Men Look at Record of Congress

—Continued from page 3

considered to be in a less precarious position. While hearings before the senate committee wound up in something of an unsettled state, industry people see no great obstacles in the way and are confident the bill can be passed next year.

Two things must be done and these are expected to be settled before next session. One is the drafting of amendments to the food, drug and cosmetic law to make certain there is no overlapping between this law and the labeling law. The other is the drafting of amendments that will satisfy the Interstate Commerce Commission that its jurisdiction is not being invaded.

The bill on transportation of explosives is one that makes private carriers of these articles subject to the same penalties for violations of ICC explosives regulations that are imposed on common carriers. It slipped through the senate with little or no debate when the Oregon senators cited the tragic explosion of a dynamite-laden truck in Roseburg, Ore., last month as evidence of the need for new control legislation.

The Differences Between Carriers

Transportation experts in the chemical industry point out that regulations applying to common carriers cannot be made to apply to private or contract carriers without taking into consideration the vast differences in operations between common and private or contract carriers. Because of the Roseburg disaster, the house committee may be stirred into action on the bill.

In the matter of pollution control, the chemical industry won a victory on the air pollution law, but appears headed for a loss on the question of water pollution control. After considering giving authority to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to initiate studies of air pollution—authority which the industry opposed—congress dropped the idea and allowed only a straight four-year extension of the law without change in authority or money.

On water pollution, the chemical industry goes along with the administration against any increase in funds for federal assistance in building of sewage treatment works. The current budget allows $50 million for this and the administration would like to place this expense on the states.

Congress appears likely, however, to raise the federal grant rather than wipe it out. At the end of the session it was undecided whether it should be increased to $80 million annually or to $100 million. It was deferred until next year to avoid a possible pocket veto of the bill that will carry the figure finally agreed upon.

Throughout the session there was much vocal agitation and promises of legislative relief for the mining industry, but in the final windup little of a concrete nature emerged that can be counted upon to ease the problems of the industry.

Bills for import quotas on fluorspar and for further curbs on imports of lead and zinc were left hanging when squabbles developed over jurisdiction of legislation of this character between the senate and house committees having to do with mining matters and the committees—finance and ways and means—having charge of tariff matters.

In the end, the finance committee adopted resolutions directing the Tariff Commission to bring up to date its previous investigation reports on the fluorspar and the lead and zinc industries, and both houses passed a resolution expressing the sentiment of congress that the administration should advise congress of the legislation needed to make the mining program more effective.

Southern Clays Names Ross

Southern Clays, Inc., New York, has named F. H. Ross & Co. exclusive distributor for the paint, adhesives and specialty industries. Ross will handle the six southeastern states, while Southern Clays will continue to supply technical service through its New York office.

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Plastics Industry Thinking Big About Future

—Continued from page 5

plastics, and plastics with nonplastics materials. Products have evolved that were never possible with either material, and have opened new avenues of product development," Mr. Mayfield said.

The new plastic made from table sugar was reported on by Robert P. Cox, a research chemist with Bjorksten Research Laboratories for Industry, Inc., Madison, Wis.

The plastic resin is made by using sucrose (table sugar) to replace some of the phenol (carbolic acid) that goes into phenol-formaldehyde resins. Although the new resin contains as much as 40 percent sucrose, it is not susceptible to water, according to the scientist.

SAIB was reported on by William M. Gearhart, of Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.

Sucrose, properly combined with two chemicals called acetic anhydride and isobutyric anhydride, yields a product that improves certain plastics, films and protecitve coatings, reported Mr. Gearhart, who is manager of Eastman's chemical sales development department. The new material, he said, makes the plastic substances easier to handle during manufacturing. It promotes softer flow of plastics during extrusion without affecting hardness, scuff-resistance, adhesion, or gloss of the finished product, he observed.

The polymer that may help break the heat barriers was reported on by Joseph Simkin, of Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation. This achievement is thought to be remarkable because, so far, plastics and rubber-like materials have been made only from organic (carbon-containing) polymers, Mr. Simkin indicated.

Report by USDA Men

Scientists from the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service described the dialkylphosphonostearates. The plasticizers are phosphorous-containing compounds made from inedible animal fats. Added to the plastic base (polyvinyl chloride) to the extent of about 35 percent by weight, they keep the material soft and flexible even when exposed to below-zero temperatures minus 30 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

And, the USDA people pointed out, since they escape from the plastic base at a much slower rate than any other low-temperature plasticizer, they increase flexibility-life of the plastic end-product.

The new compounds which behave like reserpine were described by Dr. Joseph G. Lombardino, of Chasl Pfizer & Co.

Reserpine has a tranquilizing effect, Dr. Lombardino explained, apparently because the drug acts as a regulator of the powerful hormones serotonin and norepinephrine (nor-adrenalin) in the brain.

However, reserpine can also cause a variety of other effects, some of them undesirable, such as nausea, nasal congestion, prolonged depression and strong hypotension (blood pressure drop). For this reason, the Pfizer scientists undertook to synthesize new compounds which would exhibit more specific therapeutic effects.

Dr. Lombardino described fifteen of the new agents. Although as a class they are less potent than reserpine, detailed studies clearly demonstrated the ability of the new compounds to function biochemically like reserpine, he said.

Nickel Plant in Cuba

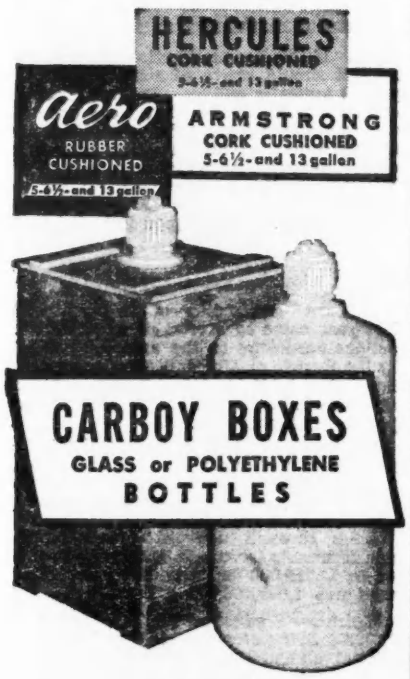
—Continued from page 5

ventories of fuel and diesel oil, coal, ammonia, general supplies, equipment and machinery spare parts and various maintenance and construction materials on hand.

The plant, with a proven production capacity of 50 million pounds of nickel oxide powder and sinter a year, is now in operation. It is located in Oriente Province, approximately 460 miles east of Havana. GSA officials have said that arrangements can be made for on-site inspection of the properties for potential purchasers who wish to visit them.

Constructed by the US government to assure a supply of vital nickel for defense purposes, Nicaro remained in operation until 1947 and was held in standby from that date until it was reopened in 1952. The original plant facilities were rehabilitated in 1951 and were overhauled and renovated in 1957. Over 50 percent of the present plant was built under an expansion program, also completed in 1957.

A prospectus, specifying the basis for submitting proposals, is now available upon application to the commissioner, Defense Materials Service, General Services Administration, Washington 25, D.C.



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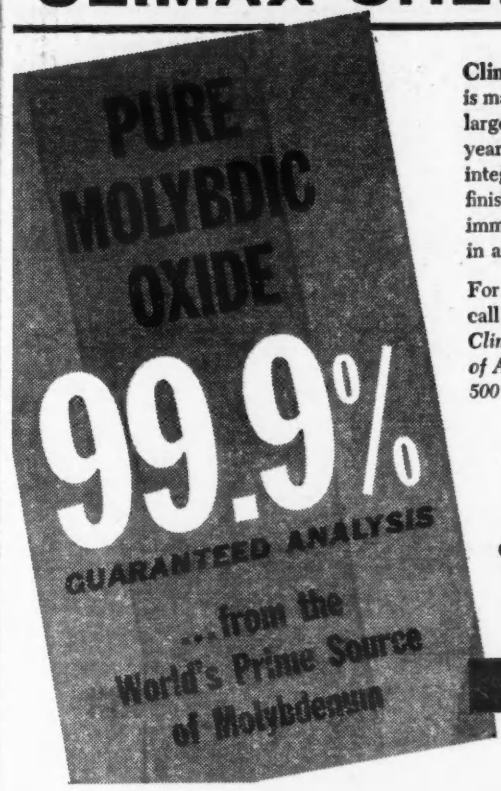

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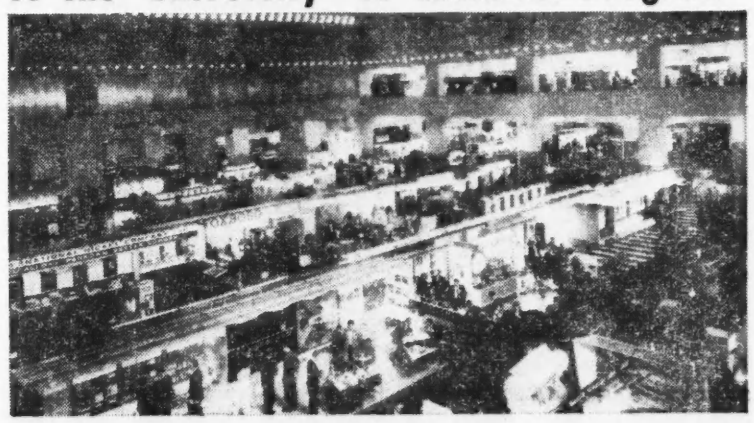

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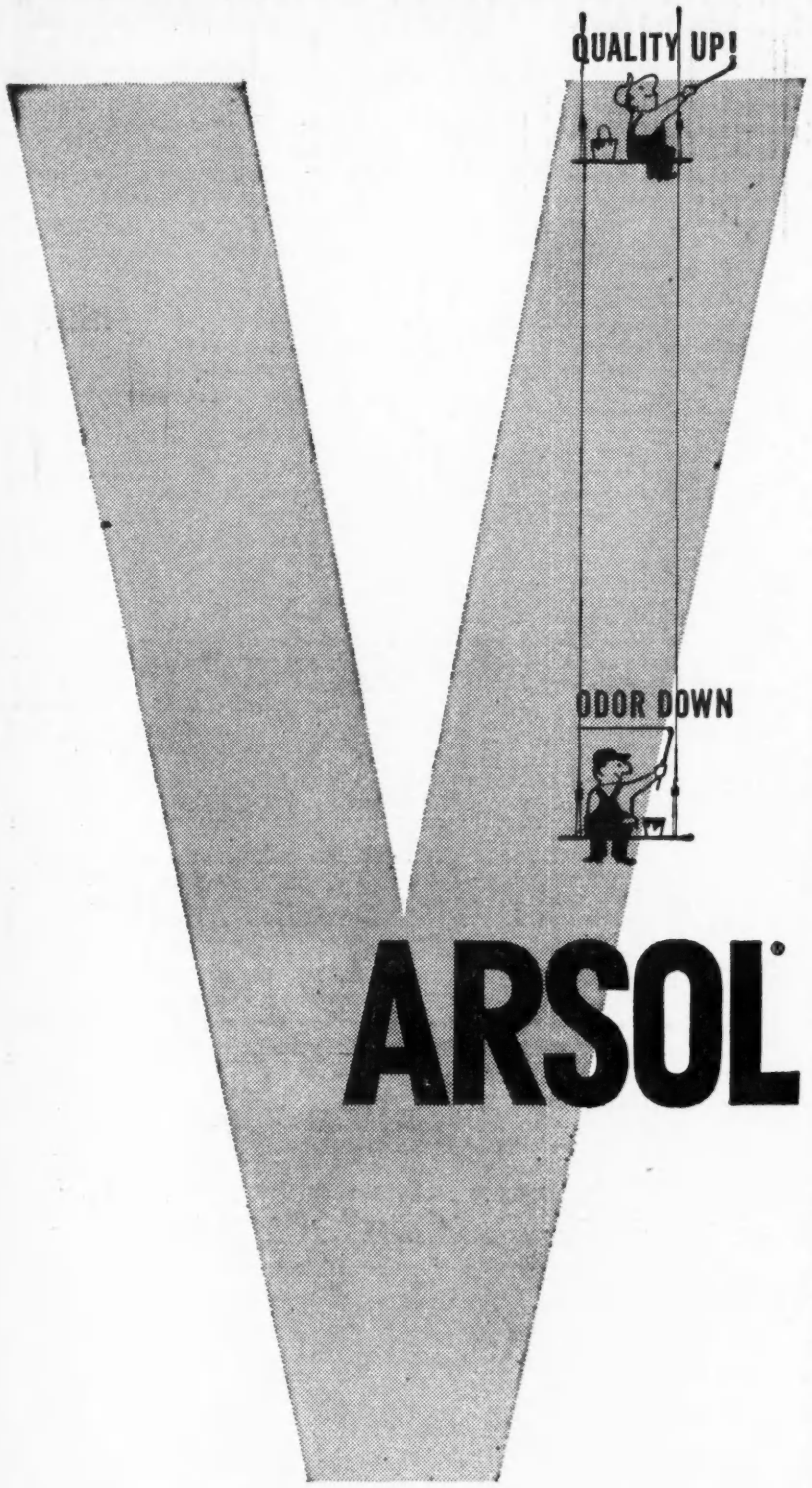

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market rested fitfully last week. The Houston benzene price continued pretty stiff with what little material was made available passing into the hands of buyers at about 36 cents per gallon. In other areas of the market, business remained unchanged with the black cloud of the steel strike blotting out a lot of hope. However, a recent survey made on Detroit—source of a good bit of derivatives income—predicts a healthy year's end production and sales tally for 1959. Also predicted: a banner year for the automobile industry in 1960. The picture for the present remains one of uncertainty. The steel strike looks as if it has a pretty good stretch of track to run yet. One good effect it has had on the market is that it has eaten up a lot of topheavy stock piles. However, producers feel this hardly compensates for the general slowdown it has caused these past months.

Production of LPG's during 1958, according to the final Bureau of Mines report, amounted to some 6,783,000,000 gallons at plants and 2,420,166,000 gallons at refineries, making a grand total of 9,203,166,000 gallons. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground at the end of 1958 were tallied at 634,885,000 gallons, a sizable advance over the 546,005,000 gallons on hand at the end of the year previous. Sales through deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline amounted to 1,519,980,000 gallons in 1958 while some 7,581,958,000 gallons went to other uses.

Current reports of the industry for the week ended September 4 indicate an increase in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,785,000 barrels, an increase of 20,000 barrels over the revised figure of 6,765,000 barrels for the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,132,000 barrels were 230,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 150,000 barrels above the week ended September 5. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,056,000 barrels daily, compared with 954,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending September 4, crude oil production averaged 6,744,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,165,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 986,000 barrels daily.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 19, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.04	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—All is relatively quiet on the benzene front. The sporadic sounds of clamor heard here and there are the cries of benzene men running short of the wherewithal in certain areas. The situation, what with the steel strike now going into its second month with no end yet in sight, is swiftly worsening. A negligible amount of coaltar material is still to be found and petroleum benzene is being found tighter in more and more areas all the time. In some ways, the situation is being counterbalanced by the cutback in general production forced by the steel strike. However, the weights on the other side of the scale aren't heavy enough, and the need for benzene is reaching critical proportions in some areas. Houston has already seen price boosts that would have been thought impossible a few months back. Now, it would appear, the Houston advances may only be a starting point for future even more improbable advances. However, as we've been saying for the past two months, all is dependent on the strike.

Partial Aromatics—A recent survey has seen the automobile industry reaching new heights this year. The survey accepts the fact of the steel strike and still predicts a good hike in production and returns. If this prognostication proves correct, it should prove of some benefit to partial aromatic makers. Earlier, producers had suggested that they were looking to non-industrial sales for a good bit of their income. In some respects this area of the market was more than bountiful. However, nothing can make up for a lack of industrial sales. Also predicted in the survey: a pretty good Detroit boom for 1960.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Sept. 5 totaled 251,948,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 253,353,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,405,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 2,011,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 606,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Propane—Production of this material last year came to a total of 4,693,422,000 gallons according to the annual roundup by the Bureau of Mines. Broken down, this figure has 3,263,910,000 gallons produced at plants and some 1,429,512,000 gallons produced at refineries.

Stocks at plants, terminals and underground on December 31, 1958, amounted to 469,720,000 gallons as compared with the 376,574,000 gallons on hand at the end of 1957, the bureau reports.

Sales through deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline amounted to 73,710,000 gallons. Sales for other uses was 4,507,498,000 gallons.

Butanes—Production of this LPG was 2,230,264,000 gallons in 1958, according to a final annual report by the Bureau of Mines. This figure breaks down into 1,712,908,000 gallons produced at plants and 517,356,000 gallons produced at refineries.

Stocks at plants, terminals and underground on December 31, 1958, the bureau reports, were 93,058,000 gallons, somewhat short of the 121,560,000 gallons on hand at the end of the year previous.

Sales through deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline were 861,705,000 gallons, while some 1,407,645,000 gallons of material went into other uses.

Butane-propane Mix—Production of this material last year was 9,203,166,000 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Broken down, this figure accounted for 743,647,000 gallons produced at plants and 61,530,000 gallons produced at refineries.

Stocks of butane-propane mix at plants, terminals and underground, according to the report, were 32,587,000 gallons on December 31, 1958. The figure is somewhat stronger than the 26,630,000 gallons reported on hand at the end of the year previous.

Sales of this material last year totaled 1,519,980,000 gallons through deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline, while 7,581,957,000 gallons went into other uses.

Miscellaneous

Crude Petroleum—Production in the US averaged 7,083,000 barrels per day in June, the lowest level of production for any month thus far this year, according to the current report of the Bureau of Mines. Crude production for the first half of 1959 averaged 7,194,000 barrels per day, 746,000 barrels per day below that reported for the same period last month. Imports of crude oil as reported to the Bureau of Mines for the first six months of 1959, averaged 960,000 barrels per day, 21,000 barrels per day or 2.2 percent above the 1958 half-year total of 939,000 barrels per day.

For the first half of 1959 the indicated demand for all crude averaged 8,100,000 barrels per day compared with 7,559,000 barrels per day for the first half of 1958. This 541,000 barrels per day increase in total crude demand was composed of an increase of 5,000 barrels per day in demand for foreign crude. Crude stocks on June 30 totaled 272,505,000 barrels, 18,955,000 barrels above the June 30 level.

Polypropylene Moldings Are Being Sold by Catalin

Catalin Corporation of America, New York, has added polypropylene molding and extrusion compounds to its line of plastic materials.

According to the firm, parts made of Catalin polypropylene will withstand steam sterilization, maintaining their shape at temperatures above 300 degrees Fahrenheit. In addition, Catalin polypropylene exhibits superior molding and extrusion characteristics over a wide range of processing conditions and parts can be produced with existing equipment and dies, the firm says.

Chemical Business Seen

—*Continued from page 3*

profits after taxes amounted to only $395 million and sales were $5,897 million.

Not all parts of the chemical industry shared in these advances, however, between the first and second quarters of this year. The drug industry lagged behind both in profits and sales, although it was ahead of the second quarter last year on both scores.

Manufacturers of basic chemicals for the second quarter reported profits of $328 million against $266 million in the first quarter and $185 million in the second quarter. Sales by these manufacturers were $3,229 million in the second quarter, $2,933 million in the first quarter and $2,625 million in the second quarter last year.

The drug manufacturers reported profits of $90 million in the second quarter and $94 million in the first quarter and $73 million a year ago. Sales were $893 million in the second, $894 million in the first quarter and $775 million in the second last year.

Butane-Isobutane Converter Goes On Stream in Calif.

The first commercial Butamer unit for conversion of normal butane to isobutane, designed and licensed by Universal Oil Products Company, Des Plaines, Ill., has gone on stream at the installation of Standard Oil Company of California, Richmond, Calif.

The Butamer unit is integrated with a new alkylation plant. Both units share the same deisobutanizer column. High concentrations of isobutane in the effluent from the "Butamer" process, about 60 percent for each pass of normal butane, are attributed to a new UOP platinum-containing catalyst.

Drug Bill

—*Continued from page 4*

"the problems themselves are complex and stubborn, and far more expensive to unravel than those of earlier days."

Pointing out that past drug discoveries helped close tuberculosis hospitals and saved millions in both lives and money, Mr. McKeen said there was hope that new mental drugs might work equally significant changes.

With the new anti-depressant agents, he noted, some psychiatrists see "the dim glow of an era that might eventually bring the end of shock treatments for some mental patients."

Mr. McKeen noted that about 75 percent of the 600 new chain drug stores to be built this year were scheduled for suburban shopping centers. This is important, he said, "because it shows that wherever this restless people of ours chooses to move, pharmacy is ready to serve them."

Also on the program with Mr. McKeen was G. B. Burrus, president and chairman of the board of Peoples Drug Stores. He urged executives of chain drug stores and pharmaceutical manufacturers to keep the nation's system of drug distribution abreast of the "fast-moving revolution in medicine."

Mr. Burrus suggested the formation of an industry group to study ways of improving distribution of "both the normal products of research, and those products demanding special attention, like the Salk vaccine."

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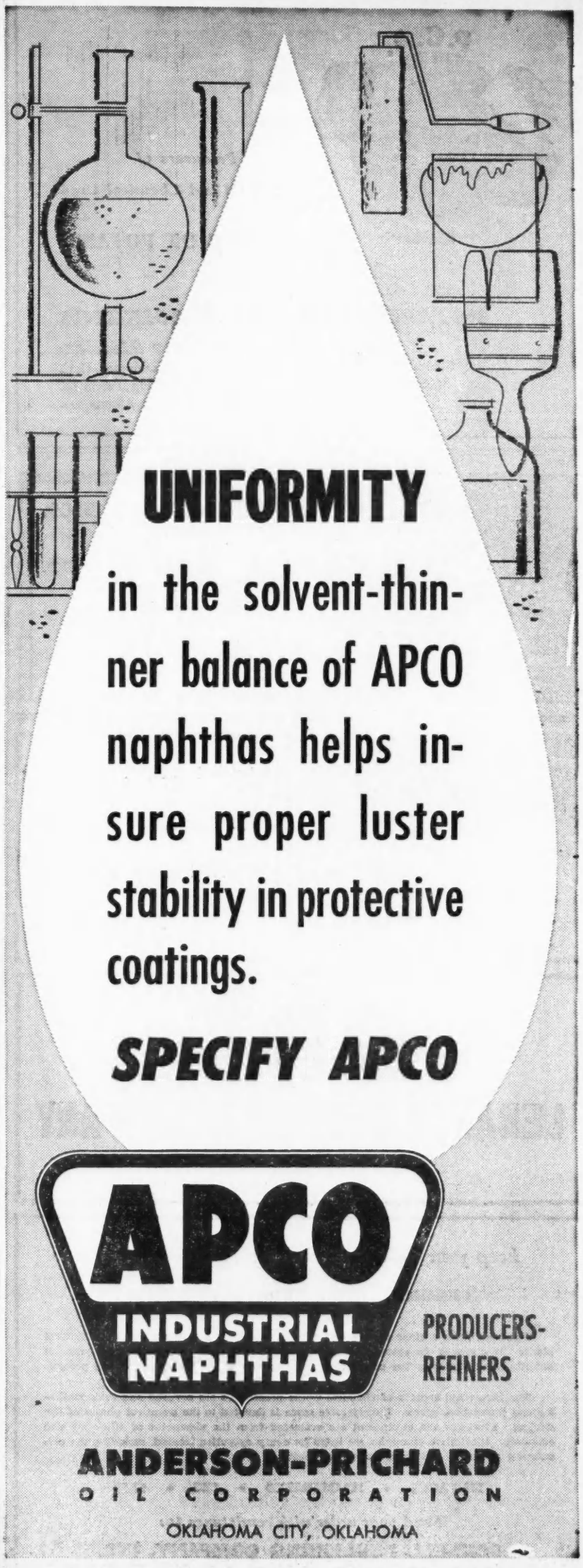
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Agricultural Chemicals

Producers will increase the price of feed grade dicalcium phosphate in the fourth quarter. Some will post advances on October 1, while others will hold off until November 1. In cases where the price is slated to advance October 1, producers said consumers would be afforded protection. Phosphate fertilizer solution, 75 percent acid basis, will advance $4 per ton on October 1, thus bringing the listing up to $92. A previous advance of $3 per ton was reported on this material in June of this year.

On November 1, producers will boost defluorinated phosphate prices. The increases will range from $2 to $2.85 per ton depending on percent phosphorus and shipping point.

For the second successive week, blood and tankage rose at Chicago. This time an advance of 25 cents was also posted at New York. A strike in the midwest, effecting overall output of packing plants, has tightened supply in these markets, sources say. On the other hand, the weight of a peak production period has continued to pressure prices of fishmeal and fishscrap downward. Quotations were off $4 per ton, according to reports of last week.

Other trade sources reported they were scheduling 1 cent per pound advances to contract customers on DDT for the fourth quarter, following the lead of a major producer two weeks ago.

October 1 Price Advances
Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton.
Ammonia, $2 per ton.
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½%, c.l., bgs., $2.75 per ton.
21%, c.l., bgs., $3.15 per ton.
DDT, on contract, 1c. per lb.
Nitrogen solutions, 4c. per unit-ton.
Potassium sulfate, 5c. per unit-ton.

As of the first of this month, West Coast urea prices were newly quoted at $98 per ton at most points, off $9 per ton from the previous level.

Demand in agricultural chemicals markets is seasonally quiet. Sources were reporting some buildup in calls for potassium sulfate. A 5 cent per unit-ton advance is slated for October 1 in that market. Muriate demand has slackened somewhat since the first of the month. Producers of superphosphate were running at less than capacity as inventories have reached comfortable levels and market requirements are comparatively modest at this time.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—Sources who reported a flurry of buying at the end of August as consumers came in to beat the September 1 price advance were less certain that the same thing would happen in the final ten days of September. The month has thus far been very quiet. Although demand pattern may be smoother due to the uniform $1 per ton advance each month in the September-December period, some trade observers feel not as much tonnage will be moved in the last four months this year as was the case last year.

Ammonium Sulfate—July production of by-product sulfate amounted to 49.5 million pounds as against 139.9 million in the previous week and 95.9 million in July last year. Output in the first seven months of this year amounted to 881.1 million pounds as compared with a seven month total last year of 708.2 million.

Stocks on hand at producing plants at the close of July totaled 56.1 million pounds as compared to 80.6 million at the beginning of the month.

Despite the fact that consumers inventoried heavily in anticipation of a steel strike and steel companies have maintained some outside stocks for shipment during the emergency, sources say stocks are beginning to tighten in the midwest for material used by direct application as plowdown. There was no evidence as yet of a shortage of ammonium sulfate for use in manufacturing processes.

Animal Proteins—Supply of blood and tankage has tightened due to strikes at some meat packing plants in the midwest. For the second successive week, a 25 cent advance on blood and tankage was recorded at Chicago. This time the New York market also advanced 25c. per unit-ton.

Dried blood, New York, was newly quoted at $5 per unit-ton, while price at Chicago was $5.50. Tankage at New York moved up from $4.75 to $5 per unit-ton.

Price Trends

Advanced
Dried blood, New York and Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, New York and Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced
Fishmeal, $4 per ton.
Scrap, $4 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 19, 1958
110.14	110.48	110.47	108.43

For Current Prices see page 9

Chicago listing advanced from $5.50 to $5.75 per unit-ton.

Buyers were not overly active. An upturn that had been expected after Labor Day has thus far failed to materialize. However, the next few weeks should see a more active demand for these materials, sources say.

Demand for fishmeal and scrap is dull and supplies are heavy. The weight of a peak period of production has fallen on the market, thus weakening prices. Fishscrap is quoted in a range of $115 to $119 per ton, the inside figure off $4 from previous report. Fishmeal was also off $4 showing a range of $119 to $123 per ton.

Defluorinated Phosphate — Producers are slating price advances in this market to be effective November 1.

Under new schedules, defluorinated phosphate, 13 percent phosphorus, will be increased $2 to $53 per ton, bags, carload, f.o.b., Tupelo, Miss.

Eighteen percent material, bags, carload, f.o.b., Wales, Tenn., will be $71.80 per ton, an advance of $2.68 over the current quote.

At Coronet, Fla., 18 percent material, bags, carlot, will be newly listed at $66.25 per ton, f.o.b., Coronet. Truckload price will be $67 per ton, same basis. At this shipping point, the advance will amount to $2.75 per ton.

Defluorinated phosphate, 19 percent, will advance to $74.35 per ton, f.o.b., Houston, an increase amounting to $2.85 per ton.

In all cases, bulk prices are $3 per ton less than bagged, carload price.

Diammonium Phosphate—Production of mono- and diammonium phosphates in July amounted to 4.2 million pounds in July as against 9.8 million in the previous month and 6.5 million pounds in the comparable month last year. Output in the first seven months of this year totaled 61.4 million pounds as compared with 40.4 million in the like period last year.

Price is quoted unchanged at $76 per ton, bulk, f.o.b., plant. Trade observers point out that although agricultural use of this material is relatively small, an attractive price makes it a logical contender in a cost conscious field. Future growth depends on a number of factors, among them continued education of the farmer to its use and an expansion of use in blending operations.

Dicalcium Phosphate — Producers are scheduling fourth quarter price advances for feed grade forms of dicalcium phosphate. In some cases, the advances will be made on October 1, while other producers will hold off until November 1.

Where prices are to advance October 1, producers said consumers would be afforded protection. One source reported that normal requirements for shipment prior to November 1, 1959, will be honored at the current price if booked before October 1, 1959.

Under new schedules (effective October 1 or November 1 depending on supplier) 18½ percent material will be $86 per net ton, c.l., t.l., bags, f.o.b., works, frt. equald. with nearest competitive producing point. Less carlot quantities will be $96, same basis. The increase amounts to $2.75 per ton. At Texas City, Texas, c.l., t.l. price will be boosted $2.80 to $80.50 per net ton, f.o.b., works (effective November 1).

On 21 percent material (effective October 1) c.l., t.l., price will be raised to $97.65 per net ton, f.o.b., works, frt. equald., and less carlots will be $107.65, same basis. The advance on 21 percent dical amounts to $3.15 per ton.

In all cases bulk material is $3 per ton less than the carload bags price.

Aliphatic Organics

Taking their cue from synthetic glycerine producers, leading refiners announced last week that they, also, would advance glycerine prices, October 1. Both segments of the trade will increase tankcar and truckload prices similarly—1½ cents per pound; however, refiners will boost less truckload listings uniformly 1¾ cents, thereby extending the c.l.-l.c.l. spread, now 1½ cents, an additional ¼ cent. Other than the usual reason—ever-increasing labor, freight, material and power costs—there appeared to be no further motive for the price action.

Also coming up October 1 are new and higher schedules for the several grades of lactic acid. Unchanged for more than seven years (since January 1, 1952), prices will be advanced across the board $1 per cwt. for 44 percent technical material, $2 per cwt. for 50 percent edible, and $3 per cwt. for 80 percent edible. Spiraling costs, trade sources agreed, necessitated the move though they differed as to what effect the higher prices might have on imports which have been a continual thing during recent years. Some felt that it will now be easier for importers to burrow deeper into US markets; others, however, took the opposite view. Here, the explanation was, as in other situations of this type, that many consumers preferred domestic material and the security of an always sure source of supply.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal.
Trimethylolpropane, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 19, 1958
130.42	130.47	130.47	130.53

For Current Prices see page 9

October 1 Price Advances

Glycerine, synthetic, 1½c. per lb.
Glycerine, refd., tanks, t.l., 1½c. per lb.
L.t.l., 1¾c. per lb.
Lactic acid, tech., 44%, $1 per cwt.
Edible, 50%, $2 per cwt.
Edible, 80%, $3 per cwt.

Recent price activity also included two reductions. Effective September 15, a leading producer dropped the price of trimethylolpropane 4 cents, to 35 cents per pound, truckloads delivered. Behind this reduction, the third since July, 1957, reportedly lies a steadily expanding market for the chemical in the production of polyurethane foam, polyurethane coatings and alkyd resins.

A few weeks back, a leading producer of acrylonitrile initiated a rather small price reduction (0.51 cents per pound). Since that time, two other makers have followed suit. Competition, not poor demand for acrylo, supposedly prompted the change.

Acrylonitrile—Credit the recent acrylonitrile price reduction (0.51c. per pound) to the competitive fray among domestic manufacturers. At least, that's the unofficial but very likely explanation for the September 1 action.

Informed sources said that the reduction had nothing whatsoever to do with the advent of two new producers within the coming year. The price drop was not only too small but much too late to change anybody's construction plans, they felt.

At present, thinking is that prices will remain at fixed levels (26.49c. per pound tankcars) until mid-1960. Beyond that date, crystal-balls get cloudy. The reason: a strictly merchant producer—as far as is generally known—will be bringing its new facility on stream about that time.

Later in 1960, the firm that has been and still is the largest single merchant consumer of acrylonitrile for synthetic fibers manufacture will also be a producer. With this firm having sufficient capacity to supply about half of its requirements, the competitive fray will likely get a bit tougher and prices may break as a result, it's thought.

However, the situation is not all gloom. On the contrary, there is much room for optimism. Synthetic fibers have turned in a rather spectacular growth record this year, and 1960 promises to be even bigger, according to recent reports. Then too, producers of acrylo who also market an acrylic fiber have been doing extensive trade name promotion which apparently has been paying off. This may compensate to some extent for losses in open-market sales, sure to be felt next year.

Butyl Alcohol—Outshipments in July of butyl alcohol, a major chemical export, amounted to 1,638,810 pounds, as against 2,578,653 in June.

Just for the record, here's where the material went: Italy (1,128,073), Mexico (193,124), Japan (60,982), Columbia, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentine, Switzerland, Israel, India, Philippines, Hong Kong, Taiwan, New Zealand, and Canada.

Glycerine—The two US makers of synthetic glycerine will boost prices 1½ cents per pound across the board, October 1. Setting the tankcar price of USP 96 percent material at 28½c. per pound, this move was followed last week by similar action on the part of several leading refiners.

New schedules for refined glycerine, advanced 1½ cents per pound for tankcar and truckload quantities, 1¾ cents per pound for less truckloads, will become: USP CP 99 percent, 29⅛c. tankcars and 30⅞c. per pound carloads or truckloads delivered; USP 96 percent, 28¼c. tankcars and 30c. truckloads; and high gravity material, 29c. in tanks and 30¾c. per pound in drum carloads or truckloads, all on a delivered basis. Less carload or truckload prices will be 1¾ cents per pound higher than corresponding carload or truckload listings. Currently, the differential is 1½ cents.

Statement from the second US firm to get into the synthetic glycerine business pointed out that existing prices are lower than in 1955 when it started full-scale production, lower even than in 1951. During the intervening years, of course, costs of labor, material, power and freight have risen steadily—an undisputed fact that was said to justify the upcoming October 1 price advance.

Just prior to the price announcement, a leading chemical firm announced that it was building glycerine and epichlorohydrin production facilities, utilizing a Certificate of Necessity.

Advent of this new synthetic manufacturer, expected early in 1961, is not expected to have any widespread unfavorable effects on either the market, as such, or prices. Among other reasons, it appears that the increasing popularity of synthetic detergents has resulted in lower output of byproduct glycerine, consequently upping requirements for synthetic glycerine.

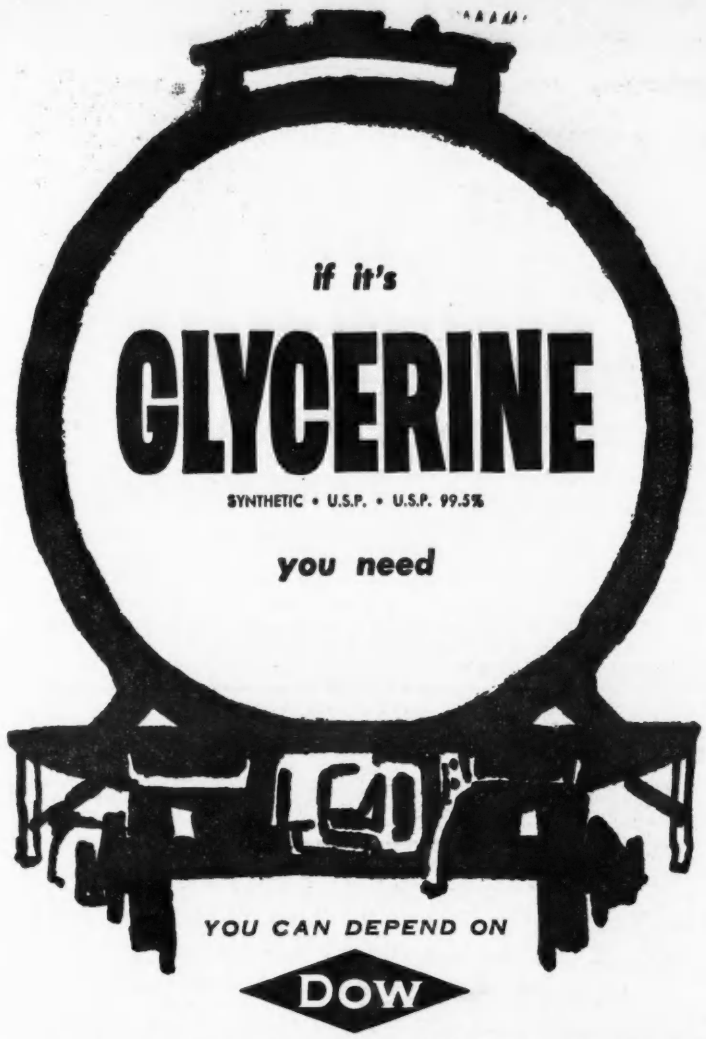
Lactic Acid—Several producers will post new and higher prices for the various grades of lactic acid, October 1. Increases—all of which are across the board—amount to $1 per cwt. on technical 44 percent lactic acid, $2 per cwt. on edible 50 percent, and $3 per cwt. on edible 80 percent.

In initiating the changes, a major producer noted that this was the first instance of price activity in more than seven years—schedules having been left intact since January 1, 1952. Increased costs, however, the firm said, made October 1 action imperative if a reasonably profitable operation were to be maintained.

Examined in light of continual importations, the upcoming higher prices indicate, on the surface at least, that foreign offerings do not pose any threat to the domestic industry. Asked whether or not this was so, one trade source replied that imports of 55 percent lactic acid and over do exert pressure on US markets, otherwise no. Other sources took the opposite view. Here, the explanation was, as in other situations of this type, that many consumers preferred domestic material and the security of an always sure source of supply.

Obviously, the higher prices on the domestic lactic acid will allow importers to compete more favorably for US markets. But as long as operating costs continue to spiral, this appears to be the lesser of two evils.

July imports of lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight) amounted to 21,142 pounds, compared with 6,616 pounds in June. Census bureau statistics also show that West Germany supplied the bulk of



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Aliphatic Organics

this material (11,596 pounds), while The Netherlands (6,150) and Denmark (3,396) shipped the remainder.

Imports of lactic acid (30 percent but less than 55 percent) in July amounted to 26,750 pounds. The United Kingdom was the sole source of supply.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were weaker in Gulf and midwest states during the week ended September 15. Demand improved slightly at the lower prices, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, but it could not be determined whether the improvement was sufficient to halt the downtrend. At New Orleans, prices were ¼ cent per gallon lower, the mostly price being 10c. per gallon.

Imports of industrial molasses during July totaled 28.7 million gallons or 3.6 million more than the 25.1 million imported during June. This brought total imports for the period January 1 through July 31, to 186 million gallons compared with 215 million during the corresponding seven months in '58. Sources of imports in July, in millions of gallons, were: Cuba 13.3, Dominican Republic 4.9, Mexico 3.8, Philippines 2.4, Jamaica 1.8, Nicaragua 1.6, and the remainder, small quantities in comparison, from other countries.

Exports of industrial molasses from the US and its territories in July amounted to 1.3 million gallons, compared to 1.4 million in June. This brought total exports since January 1 to 10.6 million gallons, as against 7.6 during the same period a year earlier.

Of the cumulative exports this year, 2.3 million gallons were shipped from Hawaii, 6.6 million from Puerto Rico and 1.7 million from the mainland.

Trichloroethylene—Imports of trichloroethylene dropped—though almost imperceptibly—to 3,833,565 pounds in July from 3,947,396 in June. Sources of this material were: Italy (1,064,664 pounds), West Germany (966,633), the United Kingdom (957,346), France (324,631), Sweden (305,500), Canada (198,290), and The Netherlands (16,501).

Large volume imports have been a continuing thing, so July's total posed no additional threat to market stability. Continuance of the steel strike, however, could adversely effect demand and make imports a bigger factor for domestic makers to contend with. Shortage of steel, it's reasoned, will curtail metal fabrication and in so doing, reduce requirements for degreasing solvent.

Trimethylolpropane — A leading producer announced a reduction of 4 cents per pound for trimethylolpropane, applicable to all types of shipments, September 15. Action brought the truckload delivered price to 35c. a pound.

An intermediate chemical, trimethylolpropane finds its biggest outlet in the production of polyurethane foam, a rapidly growing cushioning and insulating material. Additionally, it is an ingredient in many other products, including polyurethane coatings and alkyd resins.

This recent price reduction is the third to be initiated by this producer since July, 1957, when the price was dropped from 43c. a pound, f.o.b., to 41c. delivered. Then, when full commercial production superseded semi-works production in January of '58, the producer once again chopped prices—this time 2 cents, to 39c. a pound.

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Obituaries

Dr. Peter J. Clarke

Dr. Peter J. Clarke, purchasing director and assistant secretary of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, died September 16 in that city. He was fifty-six years old.

Dr. Clarke served as head of the purchasing department since 1939 and had held the post of assistant secretary since 1943.

He was a past president of the Purchasing Agents Association of Philadelphia.

Sir Ian Heilbron

Sir Ian Heilbron, one of the world's top organic chemists, died September 14 in London. He was seventy-two years old.

Sir Ian was best known for his work on the chemistry of the vitamins of the A and D groups.

Dr. William O. Frohring, president and general manager of the former S.M.A. Company and a director of American Home Products Corporation, died September 13 in Newbury Village, Ohio. He was sixty-six years old.

Kenneth A. Keith, a newly-promoted district sales manager for Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., died September 9 in that city. He was forty-three years old.

Frederick S. Mallette, pioneer in the field of air pollution and industrial hygiene, died September 10 in Riverside, Conn. He was fifty-three years old. Mr.

Gilbert Potter Smith, co-founder and senior member of the Smith Organization, one of the biggest menhaden fishing and processing companies on the eastern seaboard, died September 17 in East Hampton, N. Y. He was eighty-eight years old.

Cuban Tariff Reactions

—*Continued from page 4*

paint manufacturers in Cuba having a combined capital of $7,955,000. This year they employed 675 persons and produced 2,560,000 gallons of paint with a sales value of $10,600,000.

James Huggins & Sons, Inc., Malden, Mass., refiners and distillers of coaltar products, urged that this government make every effort to retain disinfectants and other coaltar products on the Cuban preferential list which permits lower duties on products from the United States than from other sources.

The company said that it has been able to compete against British and other European disinfectants in the Cuban market only because of the preference accorded US products in the Cuban tariff.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., noted that Cuba plans to renegotiate existing tariff concessions on organic and inorganic pigment colors, as well as titanium dioxide. These products are not manufactured in Cuba and any upward revision can result only in raising costs to Cuban industry, notably paints, printing inks and plastics, a statement from duPont said.

Important Market for Pigments

Cuba has been an important market for duPont pigment colors and titanium dioxide, it was added, and the company has spent considerable time and money in providing technical services on the proper use of these products. Since many Cuban manufacturers have standardized their formulations on duPont pigments, it was added, there should be no increase in duties that would raise costs to these manufacturers.

Union Carbide International Company, New York, filed a protest against any increase in duties on synthetic food casings. It said there was no domestic production of these casings and the market is too small for investment in a local company. It also asked the government to argue against any increase in duties by Cuba on polyethylene tarpaulins.

Nopco Chemical Company, Newark, N.J., supported the Cuban paint industry's proposal for reduction in duties on anti-foam and dispersing agents, and Nuodex Products Company, New York, manufacturer of paint driers supported a Cuban move to lower its tariffs on driers.

American Viscose Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., protested any duty increase on cellophane because there is no Cuban producing industry and present duties already are ample.

The importance of a continued free market for American sulfur in Cuba was stressed by Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, in a statement calling attention to its big investment in a new nickel and cobalt project nearing completion in this country and Cuba. The Moa Bay project, as it is known, is expected to go into production later this year and will add an annual productive capacity of 50 million pounds of nickel metal and 4.4. million pounds of cobalt metal to the United States' supply.

Freeport said that from the standpoint of both the successful operation of this enterprise as a new free world source of nickel and cobalt, and Cuba's interest in having it flourish, it is vital that the competitive position of the Moa Bay undertaking be strengthened by keeping costs as low as possible.

The process used in the project, it was explained, requires the production of approximately 1,300 tons of sulfuric acid per day and some 450,000 tons per year. To meet this huge demand, Freeport built one of the largest acid plants ever constructed in the world, and will be importing into Cuba approximately 165,000 metric tons of sulfur a year from US mines.

At the present time sulfur enters Cuba free of duty, it was stated. The company said that in view of the Moa Bay project and its importance to Cuba, the tariff advantages of US producers in the Cuban market should be maintained and protected against competition from the low-wage scale foreign supply sources.

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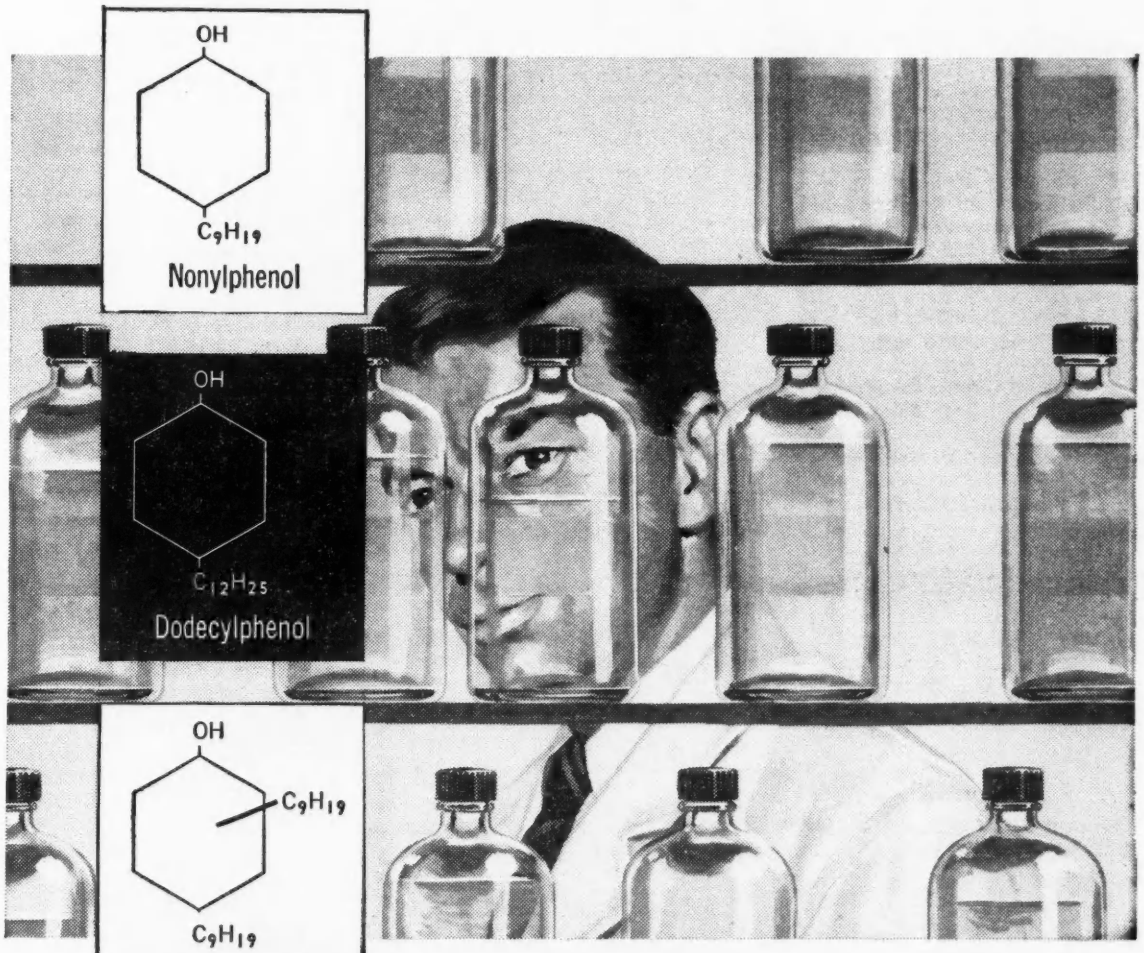

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Coal Chemicals

Effective October 1, technical grade styrene monomer will advance 5/100 cent per pound across the board. The advance brings the tankcar price up to 12.08 cents per pound; carload or truckload of drums, 14.58 cents per pound; less carload and truckload drum lots, 16.58 cents per pound. No other changes were noted in coal chemical markets last week. The effects of the steel strike are becoming increasingly severe. On all sides chemical salesmen were reporting that the possibility for a brisk fourth quarter depends on the speed with which a settlement is made in the steel industry.

Benzene supply has continued to tighten. Sources say that the steel settlement, when it comes, will do much to determine the demand pattern for benzene next year. Should a one year pact be signed, producers can expect buyers to exert every effort to maintain inventories at high levels.

An arrival of coaltar from Russia noted recently amounted to 11,000 tons or about 2.4 million gallons. If distilled, sources say the yield of coaltar chemicals such as cresols, phenol, cresylic acid and naphthalene would total about 15-20 percent. Trade report is that the material was contracted for several months ago for use as road tar and not in anticipation of the steel strike.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 19, 1958
118.45	118.45	118.45	118.58

For Current Prices see page 9

October 1 Price Advances

m-Dinitrobenzene, 2c. per lb.
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, 2c. per lb.
2,4-Dinitrophenol, 4c. per lb.
Laurent's acid, 10c. per lb.
Styrene monomer, tech., 5/100c. per lb.

Naphthalene remains in tight supply and the shortages have had an adverse effect on operating rates for phthalic anhydride. Phthalate plasticizers were also reported tightening. Isophthalic acid has come under better inquiry in recent months. Price is unchanged and steady at 15.2 cents per pound, drums, carlots.

The Bureau of Mines reported coke production in the month of July amounted to 2,364,468 net tons, a decline of 61 percent from the previous month. The drop was a result of the work stoppage in the steel industry beginning July 14, which caused 85 percent of cokeovens to shut down.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended September 20 would amount to 12.2 percent of capacity equivalent to 345,000 net tons of steel. Output in the previous week was 327,000 tons, 321,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 1,771,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzene—The market continues to deteriorate from a supply standpoint. It is felt in some quarters that the type of steel settlement, when it comes, will determine the demand pattern for benzene during most of next year. Should a one year pact be made, consumers will exert every effort to build inventories and keep them at high levels. On the other hand, in event of a three year contract, buyers will replenish their supplies and then take material as it is needed.

Observers expressed some surprise that demand in the market has held up as well as it has to date. It was felt that after a six week strike demand would begin to slough off. This has apparently not been the case.

Bureau of Mines preliminary figures on cokeoven production of benzene for July show an output of 4.2 million gallons as against 13.1 million in the previous month and 8.1 million gallons in the comparable month last year. Production for the first seven months of the year totaled 85.4 million gallons as opposed to 62.2 mllion in the comparable period last year.

Sales of cokeoven benzene in July amounted to 4.8 million gallons as opposed to 16.9 million in the previous month and 8.1 million gallons in the corresponding month last year. Sales for the January through July period this year were 87.8 million gallons as opposed to 64.8 million in the seven-month period last year.

Coaltar—Trade report noted the recent arrival here of 11,000 tons of coaltar from Rumania. This would be equivalent to about 2.42 million gallons which, if distilled, would yield a total of 15-20% coaltar chemicals such as cresols, phenol, cresylic acid and naphthalene.

This material is reported to have been contracted for many months ago to be used as road tar, not in anticipation of a steel strike, but because a price advantage was offered.

The production of cokeoven coaltar in this country amounted to 457.4 million gallons during the first seven months of 1959. Seven month output last year totaled 364.6 million gallons.

Sales of cokeoven material in the January through June period amounted to 211.7 million gallons as against 189.3 million in the corresponding period last year.

Stocks on hand at producing points at the close of July totaled 18.3 million gallons as opposed to 28.6 million at the beginning of the month and 28.5 million gallons at the close of July last year.

Cresols—Refined 98% p-cresol remains in a tight supply position. On the other hand, meta-para and otho fractions are well balanced with current demand. Prices are unchanged from previous report.

Naphthalene—No improvement has been reported in the tight supply situation in this market and sources felt none was possible until after settlement of the steel strike. Operating rates of phthalic plants have been effected by the shortage of raw material. Orders were still heavy, but buyers are apparently resigned to the fact that deliveries cannot begin to approach "normal" levels until weeks after settlement of the strike and a renewal of cokeoven production of naphthalene.

Shipment previously contracted for, arriving from Gdynia during the week, amounted to 14,308 bags or about 3.1 million pounds.

Phenol—The market remained unchanged. Natural phenol is in short supply, but the overall market continues in balance. Synthetic production is moving in good volume. However, here as in other segments of the industry, a speedy settlement of the steel strike is felt necessary for a vigorous fourth quarter. The immense production capacity for synthetic brings no solace to consumers who bought 44 million pounds of natural phenol last year. These buyers had faced a tight supply situation for many months prior to the steel strike. With the deadlock in the steel industry going into its tenth week, there was little hope that the tight supply of natural phenol could be eased for all of 1960.

Toluene — Production through July amounted to 19 million gallons as opposed to 15.3 million in the corresponding period last year. Sales this year were 18.2 million gallons as compared with 15.7 in the seven months last year.

The market continues adequately supplied. Use of petroleum material in aviation gasoline has been well maintained.

Xylene—Production of cokeoven xylene for the first seven months of this year amounted to 5,298,735 gallons as opposed to 4,570,800 gallons in the comparable period last year.

Sales of cokeoven material in the January through June period totaled 5,450,505 gallons as against 4,518,000 gallons over the first seven months of last year.

Stocks on hand at producing plants at the close of July totaled 369,300 gallons as compared with 703,824 at the beginning of the month and 885,446 gallons at the end of July last year.

Intermediates

Aniline—Price is unchanged from levels in effect for many months. Material continues to move in good volume after a relatively poor showing last year.

Bisphenol-A—Price is unchanged at 30c. for carload or truckload drums and 31c.

Coal Chemicals

on less carload drum lots. Material is offered in lots of 70,000 pounds or more at 29½c. per pound.

Cyclohexane—Price East of the Rockies remains unchanged at 55c. per gallon, tanks; $1.02 per gallon, carload, drums; and $1.10 per gallon, less carload, drums. Schedule West of the Rockies is 55c. in tanks; 77c. per gallon, carload, drums; 85c. per gallon, less carload, drums.

Isophthalic Acid—The price of isophthalic is reported unchanged at 15.2c. per pound, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald., and 16.2c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Sources report there is little likelihood of any change in this market without a change being made in phthalic anhydride.

Price has been maintained on a mole equivalent basis with PA.

Isophthalic demand has been on the upgrade in recent months as other materials have moved into increasingly tight supply.

Maleic Anhydride—Expansion plans of a major producer have been speeded up as the firm announced that the expansion would be completed by June of next year. A boost of 20 million pounds in production capacity will give the company a total of 60 million pounds output annually.

Slated for January 1, 1960, is a 5¼c. per pound price drop which will bring the tankcar quote to 22½c. per pound, and carload or truckload, drums, to 23½c. per pound. New price for less carload drum lots will be 25c. per pound.

Phthalic Anhydride—Material remained in tight supply. A continued shortage of naphthalene has forced cutbacks in phthalic anhydride operating rates. Phthalate plasticizers were felt to be moving into an increasingly cramped position.

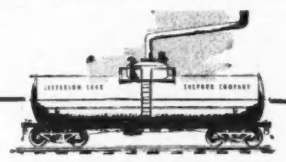
Styrene Monomer—The price of technical material will be advanced 5/100c. per pound across the board, effective October 1. The increase will bring the tankcar price up to 12.08c.; carload or truckload of drums, 14.58c. per pound; and less carload or truckload, drum lots, 16.58c. per pound. Polymer grade remains unchanged at long established levels.

The steel strike remains the "big if" as far as chances for a record production year in this market are concerned. Rubber companies have settled their labor difficulties, but auto companies will soon begin to feel the pinch on steel although heavy inventories were built in preparation for the strike. In this event cutbacks would occur all down the line from automobiles to tires to chemicals.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended September 20, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	122.539
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	5.206.864
Benzene	lbs.	479.409
Coaltar	gals.	2.848.511
Crude chemical oils	gals.	90.292
Toluene	gals.	116.092
Xylene	gals.	34.397



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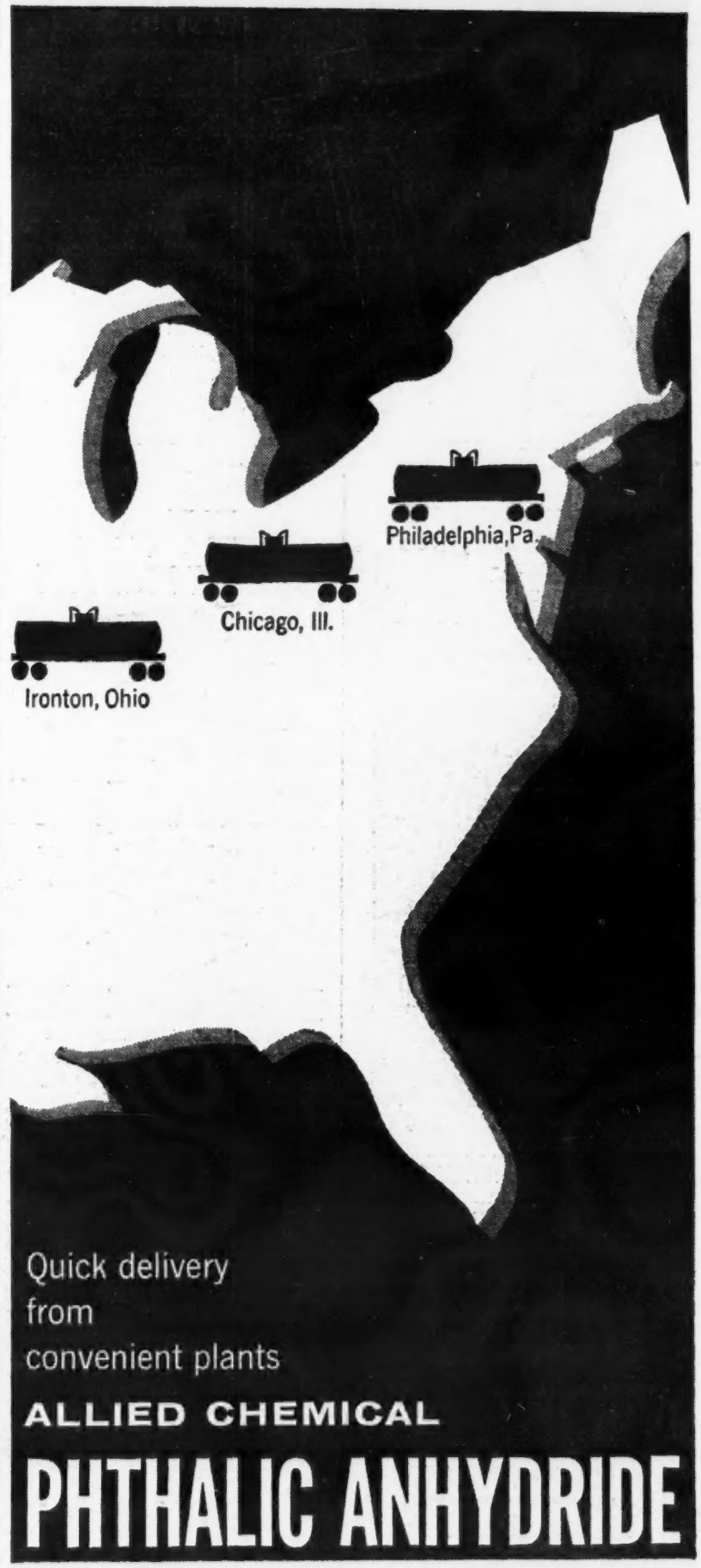

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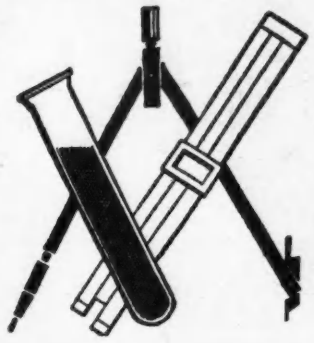

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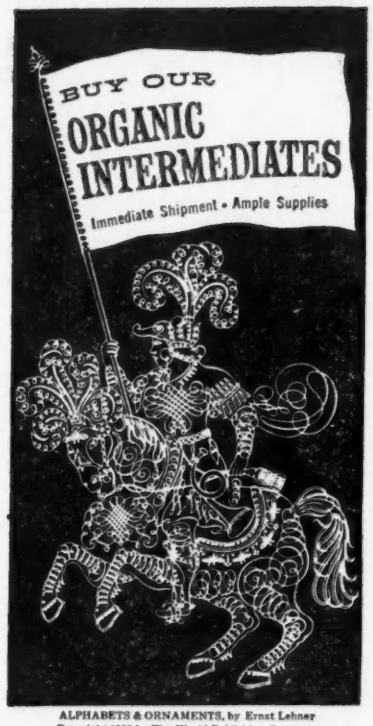

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Peppermint, Spearmint Oil Forecasters Elevate Sights

Favorable weather in most producing areas has caused crop estimators in the Department of Agriculture to raise their sights somewhat on this year's production of mint oils.

Peppermint oil production is now being forecast at 2,264,000 pounds, up 40,000 pounds from a month earlier, and spearmint production is now figured at 667,000 pounds, an increase of 4,000 in the month.

The peppermint oil production figure is 11 percent below last year, but more than a fourth above average. The spearmint oil estimate is more than a third above last year and 12 percent more than average.

The department reported in its September crop report that spearmint yields are turning out better than were expected earlier. Favorable weather just prior to August greatly increased the oil content, it was stated, and wilt caused less damage than was expected while rust was not serious.

Chemical Firms Find

—Continued from page 5

a reversal of the downward trend in profit margins which has been experienced in recent years. One of these is expansion of volume, accompanied by reduction in unit costs."

Briefly summing up the chemical industry's recent economic history, he noted that the inventory-sales ratio declined to 1.8 month's supply by the end of 1958. It rose moderately as 1959 began, but declined to the December 1958 position in the second quarter.

He attributed tapering off in business expansion this quarter to the steel strike —a temporary block—but felt that "peak levels in most industrial areas will be achieved or held in the remaining months of 1959."

What does this mean on a practical dollar-and-cents level? "Total output of all goods and services," he forecast, "will easily surpass the $500 billion mark in 1960."

The big boom in chemicals was seen coming from a number of sources by Mr. Clow. "The construction industry, a heavy consumer of plastics and other chemical products, is now in one of its most profitable periods," he said.

Also, "the automobile industry has shown renewed vigor in 1959 and product seems likely to eclipse the 5.5 million mark. . . . Demand seems adequate to justify production of 6.5 million cars in 1960."

Tidewater Leaves Skelly

—Continued from page 5

the desire to merge the two firms was the fact that Skelly is strong in the crude oil department, while Tidewater's strength lies in its refining facilities.

Another: Both companies are owned by Getty Oil Company, and Jean Paul Getty, reputed to be the richest man in the United States (worth somewhere between $750 milliin and $1 billion), had long desired to see the two units of his oil empire united.

While some observers believed the merger was a "cut and dried cinch," George Getty explained the abandonment of the project thus:

"Continuing improvement in operating results and excellent net asset value . . . show that, in fairness to Tidewater stockholders a merger under current market conditions is not advisable."

Skelly wasn't the only company involved in merger talks concerning Tidewater during the summer. Recently rumors of a possible hookup with Monsanto Chemical Company were vehemently denied by the latter (OPD, 7/27/59).

Plastic Foam Spray System Is Developed by Wyandotte

Development of a new system for spraying plastic foam was announced today (September 21) by Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.

The system, according to Wyandotte, utilizing newly-formulated chemicals and newly-developed spray equipment, has a number of advantages, foremost of which are corrosion control and insulation. It is the outgrowth of a cooperative program of research between Wyandotte's research division and the engineering staff of De Vilbiss Company, Toledo, Ohio.

Casein and Rocamora

—Continued from page 5

in casein imports. The steadily growing market for paper coating materials has become a lush one and casein from Argentina, New Zealand, Australia, Poland and Western Europe has been pouring into the breach in that order.

Mr. Rocamora estimates that about 75 percent of casein consumption is in paper coatings, while the rest is divided among glue, paints and adhesives.

Mr. Rocamora has a great deal to say on the subject of price fluctuations, a matter with which he is only too familiar.

The low price for the material developed many years back, when casein sold for 1⅞ cents a pound, f.o.b., Buenos Aires. The high for casein was 42½ cents a pound.

However, this was all during a time when casein was sowing its wild oats, and for the past few years, fluctuations have tended to stay within a range of 3 or 4 cents a pound.

A native of Hamburg, Germany, Mr. Rocamora came to the US in 1899 and has been in the casein business since 1906. Prior to joining Paul & Stein, Mr. Rocamora was with another importing firm, Thomsen & Co.

And what is the secret of his longevity? Mr. Rocamora attributes it to a good disposition, with the optimistic outlook that goes with it.

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Aluminum Ammonium Sulfate Dodecahydrate, 133,200 lbs., (6810-264-6515); **Calcium Hypochlorite,** 10,620 cns., tech., (6810-238-3115); **Hydrochloric Acid,** 5,200 lbs., tech., (6810-222-9645); **Insecticide,** 12 oz. Aerosol Dispenser, 67,200 each, (6840-254-8770); **Insecticide,** 2 oz. cns., 44,800 each, (6840-274-5415), Bid IFB 36-600-60-105, Sept. 24, Directorate, Procurement & Production Middletown Air Material Area, Olmsted ARB, Pa.

Ammonia, 2,184 bots., Fed. Spec. O-A-451D; **Sodium Metasilicate,** Fed. Spec. O-S-604A, 40,000 lbs., **Ethyl Alcohol,** 1,599 bots., Fed. Spec. 9E-760B; **Trichloroethylene,** 356 cns., 6 dms., Fed. Spec. 9-T-620A; **Perchloroethylene,** 3 dms., Fed. Spec. O-P-191; **Naphthalene,** 5,600 dms., 1,840 cns., Fed. Spec. R-N-91A, Bid IFB SFX-1875-60, Sept. 29, Business Service Center, General Services Admin. Region 9, 49 4th St., San Francisco 2, Calif.

Drugs, Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate base, USP, sterile, 500 kgs.; Chloramphenicol Powder, USP, 100 kgs.; Penicillin V/with Sulfadrugs, gran. for oral use, 100 bu.; mixture Penicillin & Dihydrostreptomycin, USP, steriles, 200 kgs., PA No. 89-370-99-928-9267, Oct. 2, Keun Wha Antibiotic Medicine Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 213, Kwangwha, Seoul, Korea.

Propellant, Nitric Acid, Type IIIA, in accord with Mil. Spec. MIL-N-007254D, (USAF), dated 15, Oct., '58, estimated quantity for sub-item 1, 1,850,000 lbs., estimted quantity for sub-item 1.3, 240,000 lbs., estimated quantity for sub-item 1.4 130,000, estimated quantity for sub-item 1.5, 71,000 lbs., estimated quantity for sub-item 1.6, 407,000 lbs., Bid IFB 36-600-60-124, Sept. 29, Directorate, Procurement & Production, Middletown Air Material Area, Olmsted AFB, Pa.

Synthetic Resin, 3 M/T; **Alkyd Resin,** unmodified & modified, 2 M/T; **Polyester Type,** 2 M/T; **Maleic Anhydride Type,** 5 M/T; **Silicone Alkyd Coating Resin,** 2 M/T; **Phthalic Anhydride Type,** 26 M/T; **Styrenated Alkyds,** 4 M/T; **Dibutyl Phthalate,** 3 M/T; **Cellulose Nitrate,** 6 M/T; **Polyvinyl Acetate Resin,** 1 M/T; PA No. 89-3908-99-9265, Oct. 2, Aekung Fats & Oils Processing Co., Ltd., 111-6, Sokong-Dong, Chung-ku, Seoul, Korea.

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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**B. H. Loper** has been appointed manager of refinery chemical research for the industrial chemicals division.

American Potash Institute—**Dr. Kenneth M. Pretty** of the Michigan State University soil science department has been named Canadian director of the Institute.

Borden Chemical Company, New York—**Arthur A. Coffin,** a specialist in paper chemistry, has been named a consultant for the firm. At the same time the firm has named **Bruce S. Galbraith** assistant general manager of Alba S.A., the Borden organization in Brazil. Also, **Arthur H. Haigh** has been named technical representative of the resins and chemicals department and **James R. McAllister, jr.,** has been named an area sales representative for the same department.

California Chemical Company, San Francisco, Calif.—**David B. Barlow** has been appointed comptroller of the firm.

Cominco Products, Inc., Spokane, Wash.—**G. R. Inkpen** has been named assistant manager of the firm.

Glenbrook Laboratories Division, Sterling Drug Inc., New York—**B. Felix McGuigan** has been named an assistant product manager of the Glenbrook unit.

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland, Calif.—**Robert W. Stephens** has been appointed plant superintendent of the new Midland, Mich., refractory magnesia plant of the Kaiser Chemical & Refractories Division. At the same time the firm has named **A. Dean Shopher** works manager of the Mexico Refractories plant at Mexico, Mo.

Matheson Company, East Rutherford, N. J.—**Robert V. Beaudreau has been appointed** plant manager **of the firm's compressed** gas installation **in Newark, Calif.**

Mobay Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**W. P. Dunlap** has been named **manager of the firm's** Martinsville, **W. Va., plant. He** succeeds **Donald J. Miller** who has accepted a post with Monsanto Chemical Company.

Nease Chemical Company—**Laurence G. Mayne** has joined the firm as vice-president in charge of sales.

O'Brien Corporation, South Bend, Ind.—**Dr. Thomas J. Miranda** has been apppointed director of basic research.

Rayonier, Inc., New York—**Dr. Louis H. Bock** of the Olympic Research Division at Shelton, Wash., has been named assistant manager of that research center.

Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.—**Dr. M. W. Tamele,** research consultant on the staff of the vice-president for research, has retired after more than thirty years with the firm.

United States Borax & Chemical Corporation—**Arthur J. Weinig, jr.,** has been appointed assistant chief engineer.

U. S. Stoneware Company, Akron, Ohio — **David H. Pyle** has been named representative in the Philadelphia territory.

Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, Morris Plains, N. J.—**Gerald S. Fowler** has been named general manager of Hawaiian operations. Mr. Fowler was former executive vice-president for the family products division. At the same time **Arthur Toft** has been named advertising manager of the Hudnut-DuBarry Division and **Walter P. Kuenstler** director of marketing research for the consumer product divisions.

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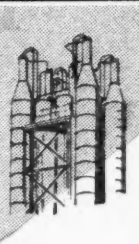

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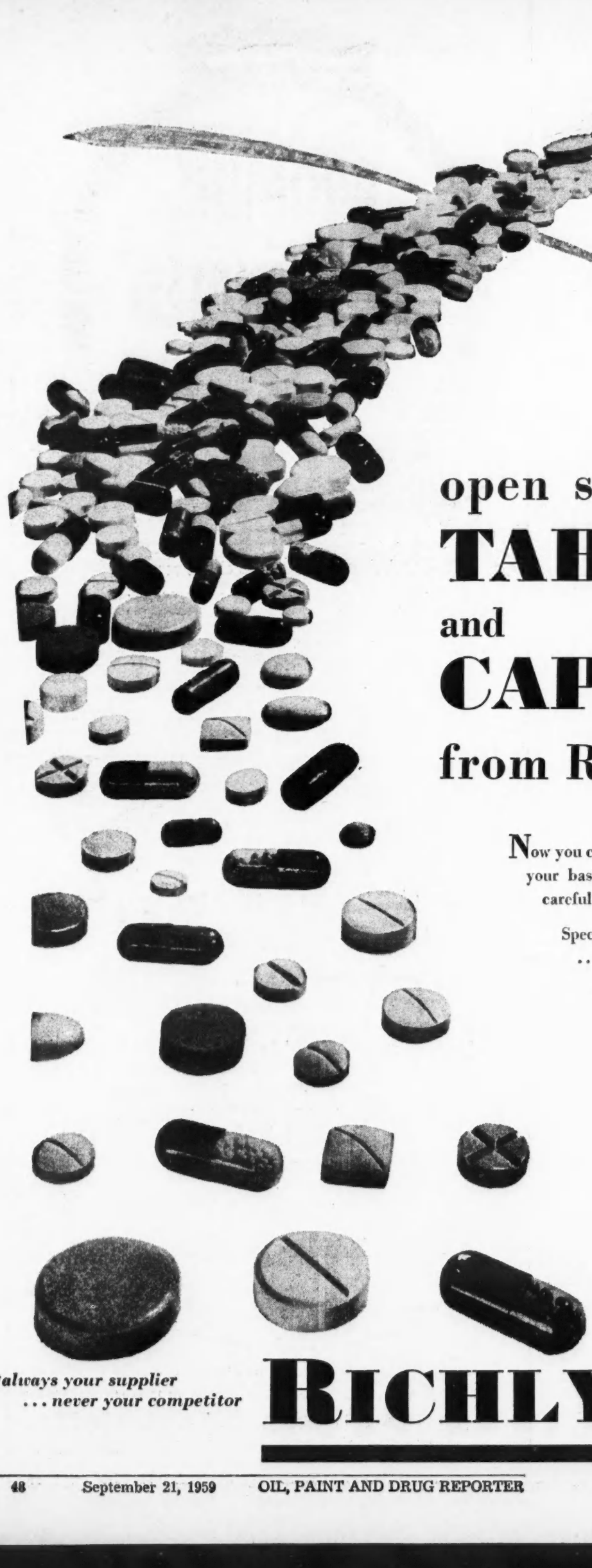

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Routinely dull this summer, drug and fine chemical news is finally beginning to trickle in. Last week's mails, for example, brought notice of two major price changes. Possibly the more significant was the approximately 14 percent reduction in the price of cyanocobalamin USP, crystalline vitamin B_{12}, that established the one-to-fifty gram listing at an all-time low of $120 per gram, most recently $139. Cut at the same time were prices of cobalamin concentrate NF, to $110 per gram of cobalamin from $128, and a solution of cobalamin concentrate also to $110 from the previous $138.

Reasons given for the B_{12} revisions were the usual: production economies and the desire to spur market expansion. Observers suggested, however, that competition and the influx of foreign material may also have been factors.

The second price change to be announced last week was a 9 to 11 cents per pound increase for piperazine hexahydrate. Effective September 15 on spot, October 1 on contract, the action set-up a schedule of 86 cents per pound for 1,000-pounds, 89 cents for 200 to 900-pounds, and $1 per pound for 100-pound quantities. Rumored last August when price advances were put through for the various piperazine salts, the hexahydrate revision was looked upon as almost a sure thing a fortnight ago when producers boosted piperazine anhydrous prices 20 cents per pound, to $1.80 truckloads, $1.85 less truckloads.

October 1 Price Advances

Piperazine, anhydrous, 20c. per lb.
Piperazine hexahydrate, 9c. to 11c. per lb.

Penicillin and streptomycin prices continue to weaken, and, according to some observers, it's going to be quite difficult to put the situation to rights. Mainly responsible for the steady downtrend, they say, is the spate of overseas expansions which are proving both an asset and a liability to the US industry.

On the one hand, overseas plants have been extremely beneficial, allowing US firms to compete favorably in foreign markets by taking advantage of lower cost labor. But on the other hand, they point out, existing facilities here were originally built to take care of foreign demands and thus the new installations abroad have resulted in considerable excess domestic capacity. Then, with full scale production almost an economic necessity, and demand slow, price declines are practically unavoidable, they maintain.

Aspirin—Producers of bulk aspirin continue to report an excellent volume of sales. Spokesman for one firm notes, in fact, that both major and minor tableters are doing considerably more ordering than has been the case in previous years.

Supplies are fully adequate. Price-wise, no developments are anticipated.

Bioflavonoids — A price reduction, amounting to $1.25 per pound, September 4 established the lemon bioflavonoid schedule as follows: 100-pound fiber drums, $7.70 per pound; 25-pound packages, $7.75 per pound; 5-pound packages, $8.25 per pound; and 1-pound packages at $8.75 per pound, all listings f.o.b. plant.

Cyanocobalamin—Producers last week (September 15) issued new and all-time low schedules for cyanocobalamin USP, cobalamin concentrate NF, and solutions of cobalamin concentrate. This, the third price reduction in little more than nine months, set up prices as follows:

Cyanocobalamin USP, 1-50 gram vials, $120 per gram, formerly $139.

Cobalamin concentrate NF, 1-10 grams cobalamin, $110 per gram, formerly $128.

Solution of cobalamin concentrate, 1-5 grams cobalamin, $110 per gram, formerly $138.

Similarly substantial reductions were posted March 19, and December 12, 1958. The continual downtrend is said to represent production economies and steadily expanding requirements. Additionally, and without denying that the former factors are actual, observers suggest that internal competition as well as imports may also be influencing decisions on pricing.

Piperazine—A leading producer early last week initiated price advances, scaled from 9 cents to 11 cents per pound, for piperazine hexahydrate. However, at least one other manufacturer had not reported any change by OPD presstime.

New schedule, which was announced effective September 15 on spot and October 1 on contract, is set up as follows: 86c. per pound for 1,000-pounds, 89c. per pound for 200- to 900-pounds, and $1.00 per pound for 100-pounds. Previous listings were 77c., 79c., and 89c., per pound.

Price increases put through early in August for the several piperazine salts were first indication that piperazine hexahydrate and anhydrous schedules would probably be revised before the beginning of the fourth quarter. As has already been reported here, action on anhydrous prices was taken a fortnight ago, when producers boosted listings 20 cents per pound, to $1.80 per pound truckloads, $1.85 less truckloads.

Dissatisfaction with the poor profit return, diminished throughout the year by continual rises in operating costs, was cited as the reason for the extensive revisions in piperazine prices.

Quinine—July imports of quinine alkaloid amounted to 1,058 ounces, all of which came from The Netherlands. The same country also supplied 77,328 ounces of the 102,016 ounces of sulfate powder arriving here the same month. West Germany shipped the remainder (24,688).

Imports of quinine and salts totaled 181.291 ounces in July, up from 63,725 the month previous. Sources were, once again, The Netherlands (104,301 ounces) and West Germany (76,990).

Saccharin—Imports of saccharin in July rose to 30,788 pounds from 24,218 in

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Cyanocobalamin, USP, $19 per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

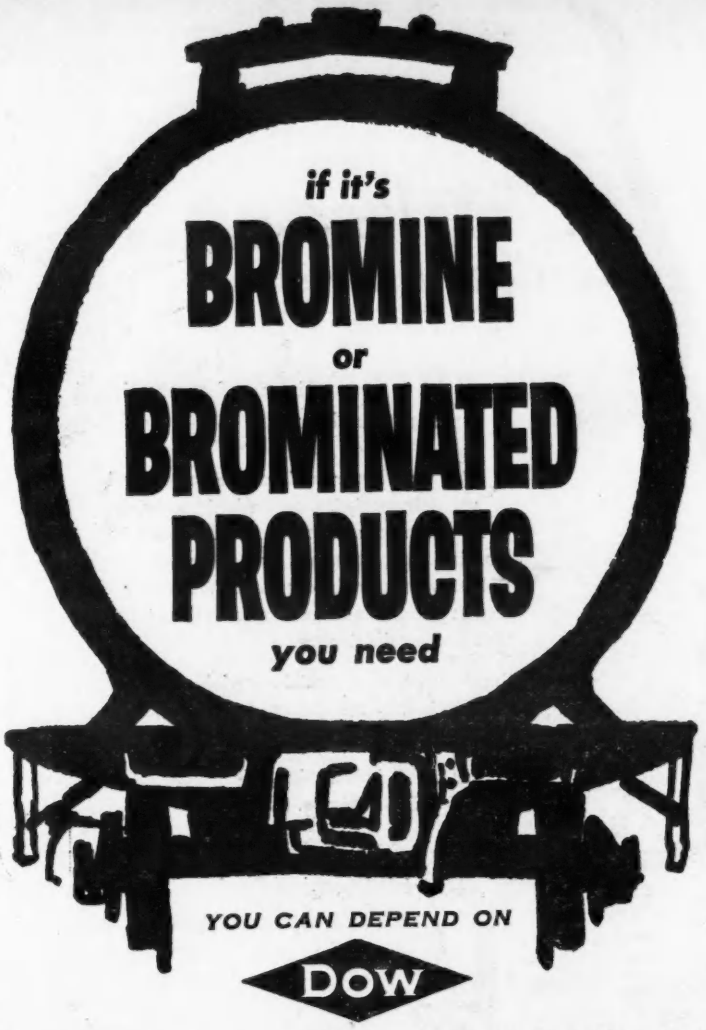
Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 19, 1958
60.23	60.47	60.49	62.60

For Current Prices see page 9

Drugs and Fine Chemical Imports: July

Imports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of June and July, 1959, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		July	June
Caffeine	lbs.	107,736	44,500
Camphor, crude	lbs.	0	7,500
Refined	lbs.	8,100	4,200
Synthetic	lbs.	25,605	16,200
Iodine, crude	lbs.	130,713	173,975
Menthol:			
Natural	lbs.	66,181	54,271
Synthetic	lbs.	5,484	11,500
Quinidine & salts	ozs.	181,291	63,725
Quinine sulfate	ozs.	102,016	73,576
Saccharin	lbs.	30,788	24,218
Sodium alginate	lbs.	25,120	116,251
Tartaric acid	lbs.	20,963	466,296
Theobromine	lbs.	8,000	7,102
Vitamins and vitasterols:			
Animal origin	lbs.	1,687	0
Other origin	lbs.	47,562	80,437



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

June. Sources: The Netherlands (18,013 pounds) and Japan (12,775).

Recent reports found the Japanese material selling at $1.30 to $1.35 a pound.

Vitamins—July imports of vitamins of other than animal origin amounted to 47,962 pounds, down from 80,437 in June. Suppliers of this material, according to the Census bureau report, were Japan (16,584 pounds), France (10,139), The Netherlands (5,178), Italy (4,409), Denmark (3,634), Sweden (3,362), Australia (2,205), The United Kingdom, Canada, West Germany, and Panama.

The fact of heavy imports in some cases, domestic competition in others finds market prices occasionally falling below list. Sources feel, however, that stability is gradually being built up. For example, riboflavin, B_2, is said to be firming up, following a producer's announcement that it would not sell the vitamin at less than $36 per kilo.

Vitamin A prices, on the other hand, are reported weak. B_{12} prices were reduced last week (see **Cyanocobalamin**).

Botanicals

Botanicals dealers will soon be able to forget the slow business pace of the past few months. Cooler weather and the traditional post Labor Day surge in activity has already spurred inquiries and thinking is that demand will continue to increase in coming weeks.

Price-wise, markets are rather quiet. Arrival of new crop material has, however, precipitate a few declines; among them, arnica flowers, buchu leaves, and passion flower herb.

Arnica Flowers—Current listing is 85c. per pound, set up by a substantial price reduction last week. Previously quoted at $1.10 a pound, arnica flowers are subject to routine demands.

Buchu Leaves—Arrival of new crop has seen the listing on buchu leaves drop to 90c. per pound. Former quote was 95c.-$1.05. Interest is said to be moderate, but likely to improve shortly.

Cascara Sagrada Bark—Prices have risen steadily during the past several months. All told, the advances amounted to about 6 cents, the most recent change (2 cents) being recorded last week. That revision brought the quote to 36c. a pound.

Behind the price uptrend, reportedly, is a tight supply situation here. This, in turn, reflects the fact that Canada, which furnishes much of the US cascara needs, is offering little material, apparently holding out for the best possible price.

Papain—Among imports detained by the Food and Drug Administration at the Port of New York during the two week period ended September 11 were 7 lots (546 cases) of papain. This, of course, was not anything unusual, and consequently the detention won't have any far-reaching effects on prices, etc.

Passion Flower Herb—When new crop passion flower herb started to come in a month or so ago, dealers made no move to revise prices, and according to some sources no move was to be expected. However, dealers made a prompt about face last week and cut the listing to 35c. per pound from the previous and long-standing range of 50c.-55c. Prices could go up again, of course, as stocks dwindle.

Glass Fiber Expansion Set by Pittsburgh Plate

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., will tack on eight new furnaces to its now-abuilding glass fiber plant in Shelby, N.C.

The plant already consists of sixteen furnaces, twelve of which are in operation. The other four are slated for completion within sixty days—six months ahead of schedule.

The plant had been slated to produce 25 million pounds of glass textile yarn per year. Expansion to twenty-four furnaces will boost capacity to 40 million pounds annually. The newly-planned additions will take about a year to complete.

Druggists Move Golf Meet

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange is moving its annual fall outing from the Manufacturer's Golf & Country Club to the Cedarbrook Country Club. Date of the Cedarbrook fete: October 7.

Guthman to Lecture at Illinois Tech

Dr. Walter S. Gutham, former president of Ringwood Chemical Company, will teach a one-semester course in chemical economics at the Illinois Institute of technology starting next Monday (September 28). An orientation course on the economic problems which have to be faced in the chemical industry, it will include lectures, both by Dr. Guthman and by guest speakers, as well as workshop sessions, assigned outside reading and a term report.

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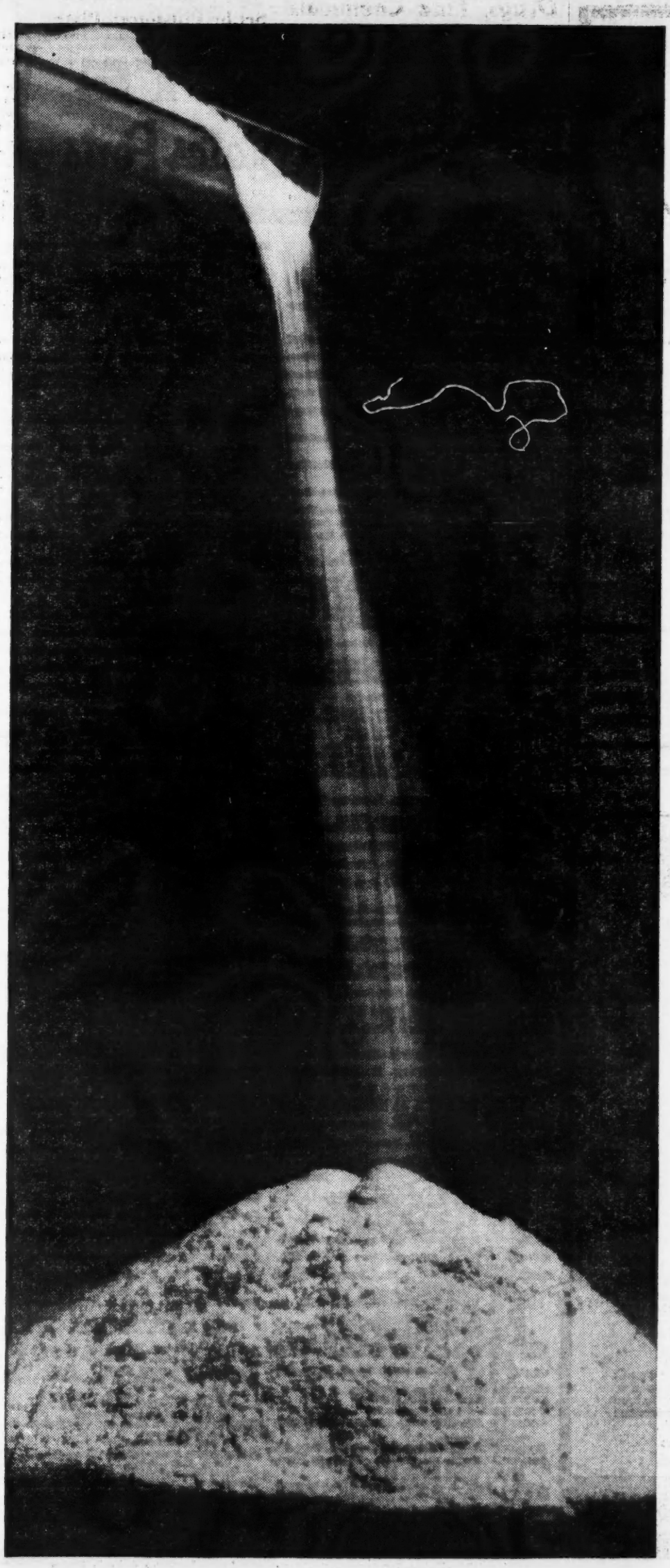

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AGAR—20 dms, Irving Trust Co, Barcelona
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ALUMINUM POWDER—24 dms, H Solodow, Bremen
m-AMINOPHENOL—55 dms, I Levine, Kobe
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMYRIS OIL—1 dm, Ufinindo International Corp, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—2 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Bremen
64 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
20 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
64 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
22 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Cartagena
126 bgs, Seville
ANNATTO SEED—40 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Ciudad Trujillo
ANTHRAQUINONE—91 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre
ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
250 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
1,202 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Port Sudan
1,000 bgs, National City Bank, London
245 bgs, Henry Heide Inc, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Marseille
150 bgs, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Port Elizabeth
500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
534 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
BARIUM CHLORATE—50 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
BARIUM CHLORIDE—200 bgs, Venice
BEESWAX—21 bls, R B Willson, Progreso
46 bgs, Morris Hess Co, Port Au Prince
46 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Havana
63 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Parnagua
31 bgs, Porcella Vicini, Puerto Plata
50 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Puerto Plata
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
100 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Rio de Janeiro
141 bgs, Santiago
23 bgs, Havana
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—11 dms, Hollander Trading Co, Callao
2 dms, N Y Amazon Agency, Callao
BRUCINE—1 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
BRUCINE SULFATE—8 cs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Bombay
CADMIUM—61 cs, Mitsui & Co, Yokohama
55 cs, Indussa Corp, Lobito
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,800 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
5,410 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—8 bbls, Genoa
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
15 dms, George Lueders & Co, Keelung
CAMPHOR POWDER—200 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kobe
100 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Tampico
188 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—14 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—16 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Stockholm
CARNAUBA WAX—200 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Salvador
CASEIN—1,641 bgs, A J Mills & Co, New Plymouth
755 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
500 bgs, Salentine & Co, Rotterdam
CASSIA—796 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—2,879 bgs, Hollander Trading Co, Port Au Prince
CASTOR OIL—1,547 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
243 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Lobito
300 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Santos
CELERY SEED—262 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
50 bgs, A G Dunn, Marseille
174 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Bombay
87 bgs, Kelly America Ltd, Bombay
174 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
262 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
172 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CINNAMON BARK—184 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
50 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
225 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
135 bls, Colombo
105 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
50 bls, Kemp Day & Co, Colombo
60 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Colombo
CITRIC ACID—14 dms, Fulton Trading Co, Havana
CITRONELLA OIL—46 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
CLOVE STEM OIL—20 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Zanzibar
COALTAR DYES—7 dms, Rotterdam
COBALT OXIDE—200 cks, Antwerp
COCHINEAL—34 bgs, Bank of N Y, Callao
COCONUT OIL—760 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
504 tons, Manila
COCONUT SHELL CHARCOAL—920 bgs, Colombo
COD OIL—152 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
121 dms, Ottol Oil Co, St Johns
73 tons, Bowring & Co, St Johns
COPPER DUST—6 cs, Kassel Export Co, Hamburg
CORN STARCH—300 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Antwerp
2,180 bgs, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—177 bbls, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
60 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Naples
400 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—58 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
25 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—300 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr
300 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Cartagena
100 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Cartagena
750 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, S B Penick & Co, Takoradi
100 cs, D F Young, Kobe
100 cs, D F Young, Nagoya
300 cs, Venice
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
105 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
DEGRAS—26 dms, H A Gogarty, Kobe
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
19 dms, Hekman Meeter Co, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—320 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
652 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
940 bgs, Rotterdam
DICYANDIAMIDE—100 bgs, Sanyo Trading Co, Yokohama
DILL SEED—87 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
DIVI DIVI—270 bgs, Buenaventura
EARTH COLORS—500 bgs, Rotterdam
ETHYL ACETOACETATE—55 dms, Rohner Gehrig, Antwerp
EUCALYPTUS OIL—55 dms, Lambert Hudnut Lab, Melbourne
26 dms, Seville
FUEL OIL—16,525 tons, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
225,055 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
200,416 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
417,151 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
107,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
236,426 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
129,904 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
97,689 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
FURFURAL—892 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALL—2 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Sydney
9 bbls, Cosmos Shipping Co, Brisbane
2 dms, Sydney
GAMMA ACID—22 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Kobe
GELATIN—221 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Hamburg
220 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Antwerp
70 bgs, Dunche Uni Gum Corp, Antwerp
433 bgs, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
16 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
14 bgs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
10 bls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
20 dms, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
200 bgs, B Young, London
300 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Havre
220 bgs, Antwerp
103 bbls, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—5 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Algiers
1 dm, Ufinindo International Corp, Algiers
5 dms, Mane Fils Inc, Algiers
GLUE—200 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
379 dms, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
GLUE, BONE—125 bgs, C B Hewitt & Bros, Rotterdam
GLUE STOCK—116 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
44 bls, Geilich Tanning Co, Havana
426 bls, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
250 bgs, Superior Graphite Co, Colombo
535 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
20 bgs, Mundus Chemical Corp, Colombo
GUAR GUM—100 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
2,375 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
106 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
GYPSUM, CRUDE—25,959 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
16,195 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
200 bgs, A Gusmer, Liverpool
400 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
900 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
90 dms, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—40 dms, Liverpool
KARAYA GUM—177 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
199 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
124 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—200 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTOSE—80 bgs, Rotterdam
15 dms, Rotterdam
LAVANDIN OIL—10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Marseille
LEAD, RED—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LEMON OIL—18 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—28 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
12 dms, East Asiatic Co, Cochin
12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
11 dms, Pharma Chemical Corp, Cochin
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
4 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Santiago
3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Cabello
LINDANE—44 dms, National City Bank, Kobe
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
932 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
400 bgs, J L Quesada, Lisbon
MACE—23 cs, Catz American Co, Singapore
8 cs, Singapore
51 bgs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—40 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
1,600 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—340 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Tumaco
MANGROVE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MELAMINE—5 bgs, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Gothenburg
200 bgs, Liverpool
MENTHOL—10 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Keelung
75 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
17 cs, Cannes
15 cs, Keelung

MERCURIC OXIDE, RED—2 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Southampton
MERCURY—30 flks, Le Curto & Funk, Tampico
METHOXYPOLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS—13 dms, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Liverpool
MINERAL VIOLET—20 dms, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—1,000 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
MUSK—2 cs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Yokohama
MYRRH GUM—48 bgs, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—2,155 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
1,211 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Liverpool
14,308 bgs, Denimex Development Corp, Gdynia
4,554 bgs, Rotterdam
b-NAPHTHOL—240 bgs, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
330 bgs, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
NICOTINE ALKALOID—2 dms, European Chemical Co, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Seville
50 dms, Korbro Oil Corp, Seville
48 dms, National City Bank, Seville
100 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Piraeus
25 dms, Continental Bank, Marseille
125 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
194 dms, J H Schroder, Tarragona
50 dms, First National Boston, Seville
75 dms, J Ossola Co, Genoa
50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Malaga
50 dms, M De Rosa, Seville
130 dms, J Ossola Co, Seville
52 dms, J Victori & Co, Seville
OURICURY WAX—63 bgs, M Schmidt & Co, Salvador
167 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Salvador
55 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
33 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Salvador
PALM OIL—395 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—720 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
289 tons, E F Drew & Co, Matadi
299 tons, Ango Ango
PAPAIN—34 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
26 cs, S B Penick & Co, Matadi
174 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
201 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo
16 cs, Matadi
40 cs, Dar es Salaam
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Hamburg
PATCHOULI OIL—3 dms, Perry Bros, Penang
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
810 bls, Chemical Bank, Hamburg
1,000 bls, C FaFard, Hamburg
1,320 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Hamburg
1,000 bls, National Distributors, Hamburg
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Hamburg
3,650 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,900 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
4,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
13,863 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
4,770 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
250 bls, S Davis & Co, Bremen
500 bls, O P Sundberg, Bremen
2,300 bls, C FaFard, Bremen
9,440 bls, Garden Supply Co, Bremen
3,216 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
PEPPER, BLACK—280 bgs, A C Dunn, Singapore
250 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
21 bgs, P H Petzy, Singapore
210 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
619 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
PEPPER, WHITE—60 bgs, East India Trading Co, London
70 bgs, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
150 dms, Marseille
PERU BALSAM—2 dms, H Weber & Co, Corinto
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—316,364 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
182,139 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
36,581 tons, California Oil Co, Sidon
184,523 bbls, Sohio Petroleum Co, Maracaibo
PHENANTHRENE—1 bbl, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—240 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
40 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—1,200 bgs, Marubeni Iida Inc, Kobe
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Wagner Bros, Istanbul
725 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—162 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—130 dms, Francesco Parisi, Hamburg
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—500 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—4 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
POTATO STARCH—365 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
PRUSSIAN BLUE—53 dms, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Liverpool
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—26 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Matali
QUASSIA CHIPS—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,150 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
5,080 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—30 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
RICE STARCH—800 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
240 bgs, Alpha Chemical Products Co, Trieste
230 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
RUTIN—6 dms, S B Penick & Co, Melbourne
34 dms, Sydney
RUTILE SAND—3,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Trieste
500 bls, Rijeka
SAGO FLOUR—410 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
SALICYLATES—10 dms, Lafayette Shipping Co, Gothenburg
SENNA PODS—19 bls, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
SESAME SEED, HULLED—300 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
500 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
300 bgs, Nieman Bros, Corinto
SHELLAC—82 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SODA, CAUSTIC—216 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM BICARBONATE—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CASEINATE—67 bgs, Antwerp
SODIUM CHLORIDE—50 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—620 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—30 cs, Hamburg
480 bgs, Rotterdam
STARCH—1,500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
STRYCHNINE SULFATE—1 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
o-SULFABENZIMIDE—20 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Yokohama
SUMAC EXTRACT—20 cks, J E Bernard, Glasgow
TALC—8,910 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—672 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
400 bgs, Kian Gwan Co, Kohsichang
TARTARIC ACID—160 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
THALLIUM SULFATE—2 cs, Hamburg
THEOBROMINE—15 cks, Havre
THIOUREA—4 dms, Concord Dyeing & Finishing Co, Liverpool
400 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Kobe
THYME LEAVES—100 bls, M J Golombeck, Marseille
222 bgs, M J Golombeck, Cartagena
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—400 bgs, Kinsho Trading Co, Kobe
3,084 bgs, Marubeni Iida Inc, Kobe
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—100 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
7 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
100 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
500 bgs, Venice
TUNG OIL—302 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
249 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
UREA—510 bgs, Interstate Universal Inc, Rotterdam
330 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—11,957 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VETIVER OIL—1 cs, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Ufinindo International Corp, Port Au Prince
2 dms, Port Au Prince
3 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Penang
3 cs, Cochin
WATTLE BARK—544 bls, First National Chicago, Capetown
XYLENE—250,000 gals, American Mineral Spirits Co, Donges
ZINC OXIDE—96 bgs, Federal Paint Co, Liverpool
400 cs, C B Chrystal Co, Marseille
120 bgs, Havre
600 bgs, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—2,400 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

Los Angeles

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,600 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
CALCIUM NITRATE—452 tons, Wilson & Geo Meyer Co, Heroya
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, W R Grace & Co, Trincomalee
COPRA—300 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tabaco
500 tons, Pacific Coast Export Co, Tacloban
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Legaspi
500 tons, Marwood Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
EARTH COLORS—1,800 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
IRON OXIDE—2,500 bgs, Rotterdam
KARAYA GUM—126 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bombay
MAGNESITE—600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—151,638 bbls, Signal Oil Co, Maracaibo
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—244 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bombay
SESAME SEED—250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
500 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
150 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—80 cks, N Trotter, Hull
BONEMEAL—2,500 bgs, Calcutta
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,600 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,300 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Naples
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
CROLITE—2,150 tons, Pennsalt Corp, Ivigtut
FUEL OIL—65,465 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
120,766 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GYPSUM, CRUDE—7,063 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
IRON OXIDE—4,415 bgs, Malaga
LICORICE ROOT—7,459 bls, Leningrad

—Continued on page 67

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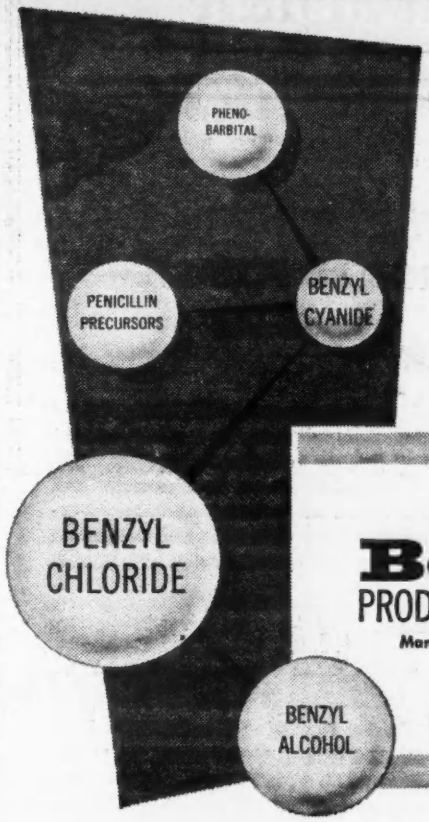

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Price jumps in citronella, lemongrass and vanilla beans were reported by dealers last week. Ceylon citronella rose 10 cents per pound, putting it at the same price level as Java-type citronella, and lemongrass rose 25 cents per pound. Mexican cut vanilla beans rose 75 cents per pound while Mexican wholes and Madagascar beans rose 50 cents per pound. Otherwise, Sandalwood is reported to be still quite firm while the clove oils, at source, are easing up a bit.

Generally speaking, the market for fertilizer perfuming agents may be on its way to the big time. One of the leading essential oil companies is now offering a complete line of fertilizer masking odors, composed chiefly of the essential oils and the aromatic chemicals.

Of course, the idea of masking the usually unpleasant fertilizer odor is nothing new, but development of a complete line of such masking agents is quite an innovation.

Responsible for the trend toward better smelling fertilizers are the women in suburbia, says the essential oil company. Nowadays the smaller packaged fertilizers account for almost 10 percent of the total fertilizer volume. And, in most cases, these small quantities are bought by the housewife, long believed to be more sensitive to smell than the farmer.

Dealers in aromatic chemicals report that business in vanillin and ethyl vanillin is picking up considerably. No actual change in price has been noted, but they report that they are selling quite a bit of material. The obvious reason, is the unusually high level to which the prices of vanilla beans have climbed.

It is true that few manufacturers can substitute artificial vanilla for the true flavoring, but most recipes call for a blend of the two. With the real vanilla so high, vanilla users are probably upping the percentage of the artificial ingredients and lowering the percentage of the real.

Due to the small crop of beans now being offered for sale, there is little hope for relief. Until the new crop arrives on spot, early in the year, prices of vanilla will probably remain high, say the dealers in vanilla beans.

Still worrying the seeds and spices dealers is the possibility of a dock strike. Other than that, they expressed interest in the fact that Russia bought a considerable quantity of pepper from India, contributing to the tight market situation in pepper.

Price Trends

Advanced

Citronella, Ceylon, 25c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 10c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Madagascar, 50c. per lb.
Mexican cuts, 75c. per lb.
wholes, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 19, 1958
147.23	147.19	147.43	145.91

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—At the current listing, $1.90 per pound, Brazilian bois de rose is lower than it has been during the seven years the OPD 1959 Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue covers. In the early spring, some shippers reported the market at source to be firming, but no prices have advanced.

Last year's quotation was $2 per pound, 1957's, $3 per pound and as recently as 1955, bois de rose was selling for $4 per pound. In 1952, it was up as high as $3.25 per pound.

On Dr. Ernest Guenther's recent survey of the South American essential oils producing areas, he reports on the Brazilian bois de rose industry. He writes:

"While the production of Brazilian bois de rose oil in normal years averages several hundred (300 to 400) metric tons, it will be much less in 1959, amounting to perhaps only 120 tons.

"The reason is simply that at present low prices producers and exporters cannot operate profitably. The trouble with the Brazilian bois de rose oil industry is that among the producers are many 'small-timers,' with insufficient capital to operate on a sound business basis. Forever in need of funds, they are inclined to offer their lots abroad at prices below those of the current market. Frequently the same lot is offered to several brokers and essential oil houses in the USA and in Europe; this may easily create the impression abroad that large stocks are available in Manaus and Belem, while in reality existing stocks are small (as is the case at the present time.)

"To organize the industry on a sounder basis, a co-operative (Consorcio) was founded in 1932, the purpose being the control of production and exports. Each distiller was permitted to produce a fixed quantity of oil each year. The Consorcio still exists but its authority has declined. In fact, its members meet only rarely, and exporters in general are quite free to follow their own initiative."

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended September 11, 1959

Black pepper, 2 lots, 121 bags.
Cassia, 31 lots, 2,713 bales.
Chillies, 3 lots, 138 bags.
Coliander seed, 300 bags.
Cumin seed, 100 bags.
Nutmegs, 3 lots, 260 bags.
Papain, 7 lots, 546 cases.

Citronella — For the first time since 1954, the prices of Ceylon and Formosan citronella are both at the same levels, as reported in these pages. The consensus of the essential oil dealers here in the New York area is that material from Ceylon has reached the 75c. per pound mark, which is the price the Java-type has been listed at for several weeks. The previous quotation for Ceylon was 65c. per pound.

This same situation occurred in 1954 when both types were listed at 60c. per pound, according to the OPD 1959 Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue.

Even though Ceylon has been a citronella-producing region much longer than Formosa, material from Formosa, listed here as Java-type, is considered of a higher quality.

Clove Leaf—Information received from source indicates that the clove situation may be easing somewhat. No clear-cut price alterations are evident, but it is the belief of shippers that spot quotations may soon reflect the source change.

Lemongrass—At the same time information from shippers indicates that the source market may be easing off a bit, dealers on spot report their prices going higher. From the previous quotation of 95c. per pound, it has risen to $1.20 per pound.

According to reliable agricultural information, the monsoons have just ended in the East Indies. (These heavy rains last from June to August.) And by December, the hot dry season will begin. While it is hot, the plants develop and the leaves and stems shrivel up. The root, however, remains alive. More rains occur in March or April and the plant develops new life. It flourishes and the cutting can be started again.

Before the arrival of the new rains, the dry grass is sometimes burnt to fertilize the soil and strengthen the plants but in times of low prices, this burning is dispensed with. It is thought to have a dertimental effect on the later growth of the plant and also the yield of the oil.

Throughout the life span of most plantations, the plants are weeded, but when prices are very low, no one bothers to do the weeding. The result is that the plantation soon becomes overgrown with weeds, hence less valuable.

Orange—From the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture, we have the following report:

"Nearly complete figures on the use of the 1958-59 crop of Florida oranges show that approximately 68.5 million boxes of this crop were processed. This volume slightly exceeds the previous record in 1956-57 and is about 8 percent larger than the volume processed from the reduced 1957-58 crop.

"It constitutes about 79 percent of the Florida crop, and fresh use comprises the rest. But fresh use was about 7 percent smaller than in 1957-58.

"During November, 1958-June, 1959, exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) were the equivalent of approximately 4.8 million boxes, 31 percent larger than in the same months of 1957-58. But exports of about 5.8 million

Essential Oils

gallons of canned single-strength orange juice were 31 percent smaller, and those of 2.5 million gallons of frozen orange concentrate were down 11 percent.

"Imports of fresh oranges were the equivalent of about 550,000 boxes, up 40 percent. Imports were especially heavy during May and June, 1959, when prices were the highest since last fall."

Peppermint — Dealers say they expect further price reductions as the new becomes available, but the previous quotation, $3.35 to $4 per pound, still holds.

Sandalwood—Dealers in the New York area report that the market for sandalwood continues to be firm.

Spearmint—No pricing alterations were noted during the week. The feeling is that prices will continue to range between the $4.50 to $5.60 level with most dealers getting $5 plus for their material.

Thyme — Both the red and the white types of oil are showing signs of firming up, say the essential oil dealers here in the New York area. No actual price change has manifested itself, but it would not be unlikely to assume such an upward revision to be in the offing. Currently, the red is selling for $2 per pound and the white for $2.20 per pound.

In Spain and Morocco, the natural thyme oil is usually a yellowish red, sometimes a deep red, because of the action of phenols upon the iron condensers used in the stills. If a whiter oil is desired, this red type can be redistilled, or rectified. This operation, during which some oil is lost, increases the phenol content.

However, upon long periods of storing in metal containers, white thyme oil tends to redden again.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—The market continues to be firm, with quotations ranging between $3 and $3.60 per pound.

Methyl Anthranilate—Material is available at prices ranging between $2.20 and $2.90 per pound.

Ethyl Vanillin—The inflationary status of vanilla beans has increased demand for its substitutes, such as ethyl vanillin. Dealers report considerable trade being carried on in this market. Current quotations range between $6.75 and $6.95 per pound.

Vanillin—The same market conditions prevail in the vanillin market as in the ethyl vanillin market. Business is good for these vanilla bean substitutes due to the high cost of the beans. Vanillin is available at prices ranging from $3 to $3.35 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—According to dealers here, the thin quill Batavia cassia is available only in odds and ends. Material from Saigon, also is difficult to buy, it is said.

Nutmegs—Material from East India is firm on spot with few, if any, competitive shipment offerings. News sources here in the New York area report that nutmegs arriving from the West Indies are reasonably priced. Mace is beginning to attract buyer interest, it is said.

Paprika—Sellers are eager to dispose of their old stocks before this year's crop comes in, it has been reported. And there is an abundance of material from Spain, Hungary and Bulgaria on the market at reduced prices. The new crop will be shipped from Spain during the latter part of this month, scheduled to arrive by mid-October. However, the advent of a dock strike could delay delivery, it has been suggested.

Pepper—The word from India is that the Russians have been buying substantial quantities of material. This apparently had an effect on the overall market picture because prices have advanced sharply and the few competitive offerings from Singapore have been sold here.

Besides this, there is reported to be general improvement in local demand for material on spot and nearby.

Supplies of black pepper in Singapore appear to be quite small. In fact, holders there are of the belief that Indonesia's production this year will be only about 8,000 tons as compared to the 20,000 produced last year. India, however, expects to produce a good crop. If the Russians continue to buy from them so heavily, and local demand continues to be heavy, the market for this large Indian crop will be ample, according to reliable news sources in the New York area.

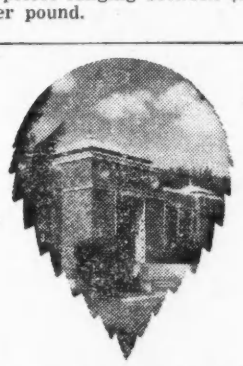
Prices of Montok and Sarawak white pepper rose sharply last week, making current spot prices well below the cost of replacements.

Vanilla Beans—Once again vanilla beans are in the news and once again it is a price advance that is responsible. Madagascar beans rose from the previous listing, $15.25 per pound, to as high as $15.75 per pound with some transactions being made on the basis of $16.25 per pound. Mexican wholes are available at $16 per pound and Mexican cuts, for $15.75 per pound.

This inflationary status of vanilla beans is even more dramatic when one stops to think that just seven years ago, one could buy beans for as little as $2.65 per pound.

Shulton Buys Tecnique, Inc.

Shulton, Inc., has acquired Tecnique, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. According to the Clifton, N.J., chemical maker, Tecnique will become a subsidiary with Sig Pass remaining as head of the firm. Purchase of the manufacturer and distributor of hair coloring products was for an undisclosed amount of cash.



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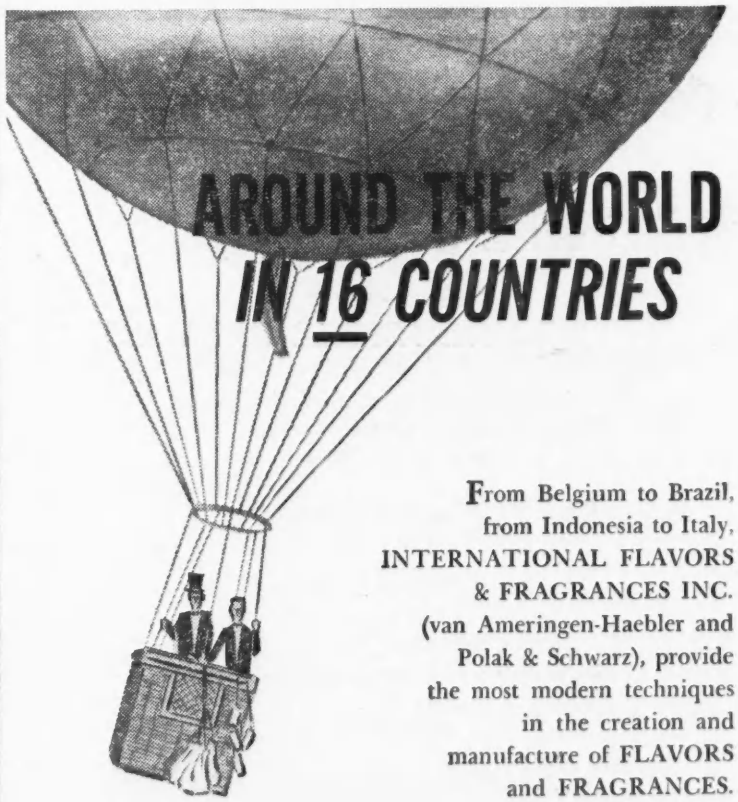

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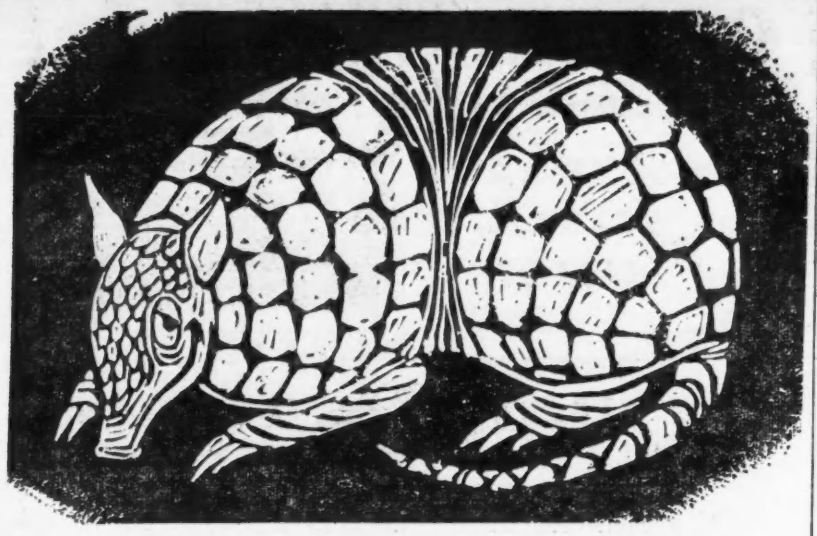

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Coatings Materials

The paint business, and hence the raw material business outlook on those items going into paint products, is one of uncertainty for the weeks immediately ahead. The whole pattern of industrial finish operations is closely tied to developments in the steel strike situation. The severe scarcity of naphthalene for making phthalic anhydride is the key to raw material supply problems. Insufficient phthalic adversely affects alkyd resins, phthalate ester plasticizers, and phthalocyanine pigments. This hurts, and can be critical unless the strike is settled promptly.

Of more overall import, however, is the fact that metal fabricators are beginning to run out of steel. One large appliance maker is ready to shut down, some smaller outfits are closing, and how much longer the auto manufacturers and their outfits will be able to keep going is a matter for conjecture. Some small steel companies are operating full blast, under the understanding with their unions that they will receive whatever wage benefits are settled for by the big steel negotiations. But the combined output of such currently operating companies is not enough to add much stretch to the overall steel supply. Metal product cutbacks in production adversely affect demand for industrial finishes and the whole gamut of materials going into them.

Price Trends

Advanced
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 19, 1958
103.05	103.05	103.03	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Copper Oxide—Reflecting higher copper prices on the metal effected a couple weeks ago, the oxide prices were advanced September 14 by 1½c. per pound on the black, and 2c. on the red Navy type specification materials.

Prices f.o.b. producing plant, under the new schedule are as follows: For black cupric oxide, shipments of 100 to 5,000 pounds are priced at 47.75c. per pound. In quantities of 5,100 to 20,000 pounds, the price is 47.25c. per pound. On lots of 20,000 pounds or more, prices are 46.75c. per pound.

For red cuprous oxide, Navy type II, or commercial grade A, the new price schedule stands at 47c. per pound for shipments of 100 to 5,000 pounds, 46c. for 5,100 to 39,900 pounds, and 45c. for 40,000 pounds or more.

Red cuprous oxide, Navy type I, or commercial grade AA, lots of 100 to 5,000 pounds are listed under the new price schedule at 49c. per pound, lots of 5,100 to 39,900 pounds at 48c., and 40,000 pounds or more at 47c.

Lead Pigments—Demand is said to be hardly more than routine. Red lead demand in the weeks immediately ahead is going to be somewhat adversely affected by the steel strike. New steel structures now curtailed, will be stopped altogether. Primer demand could then sag to the level of repainting demands.

White pigments based on lead move steadily into house paint manufacture, but at considerably reduced levels compared with a few years ago, having lost much business volume to the lead-free type house paints.

Organic Toners—Business volume is holding up well, and probably will until the 1960 auto models have filled up the show rooms, and the auto makers and their parts suppliers run out of steel. After that, auto production may be slowed to a walk, industrial finishes using these pigments sharply curtailed, and auto dealers will have to take orders from models on display for later delivery.

While most manufacturers hope that things will not get as bad as this before strike settlement, it could happen. Still and all they feel that any business so lost in the fourth quarter will be made up in the first half of next year. Others, don't quite see it that way, claiming that if the strike lasts that long, the general economy will be hurt to a point where auto sales will be deterred considerably from what otherwise might be a boom year.

Titanium Dioxide—Paint, paper, rubber, and tile continue to take substantial quantities of this most opaque of commercial pigments. Supplies are sufficient to meet all calls, a situation quite different from that which prevailed over the last couple years. This better supply position is in no sense due to declining demand, but rather is due to expanded production facilities in the face of steadily increasing demand. Price scedules now in effect are expected to hold for the balance of the year.

With some appliance factories closing down for lack of steel, and others, some of which are quite large, about to do so, the demand for titanium pigments in industrial finishes, is apt to be sharply curtailed unless the steel strike is settled promptly.

Zinc Oxide—Demand for house paint manufacture is holding up fairly well. Supplies are quite abundant, and while there is a Fall spurt in demand seasonally expected, it is slow in developing. Prices remain unchanged.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—United States production of asbestos in 1958 amounted to 43,979 short tons, as against the 1957 output of 43,653 short tons. Imports in 1958 totalled 644,331 short tons compared with 682,732 in 1957. Exports in 1958 totalled 3,026 while in 1957 exports were 2,890 short tons.

This gives an apparent United States consumption of asbestos of 685,284 tons in 1958, compared with consumption of 723,492 tons in 1957. World production of asbestos in 1958 was 2,020,000 short tons, compared with a 1957 world production of 2,070,000 short tons.

According to the Bureau of Mines who compiled the above figures, world production of asbestos was slightly less in 1958 than in 1957. Production in Quebec decreased 12 percent and in British Columbia increased 2 percent. Overall Canadian production was 12 percent lower than in 1957. Production in the United States increased less than 1 percent over 1957, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Domestic sources supplied 6 percent of the United States requirements of asbestos. Most of the crudes numbers 1, 2, and 3 produced in Arizona was purchased by the General Services Administration. Imports of low-iron chrysotile from both Southern Rhodesia and British Columbia increased in 1958.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—The outlook for alkyd resins, especially from a raw material point of view, is not good. Oils are plentiful, and so are the necessary polyols for alkyd resin manufacture, but phthalic anhydride is extremely short due to insufficient naphthalene for its manufacture.

As of mid-September, most phthalic plants were operating between 50 and 70 percent capacity—generally considered as an uneconomic level of operations, simply because there is not enough crude naphthalene or orthoxylene to go around. Phthalic producers estimate that in three to four weeks, the naphthalene shortage will be such that many plants will have to close down. It is not good for either the plant or the manufacturer to try to operate at a level too far below the break-even point, even in the emergency.

If the steel strike is not settled soon, and looking toward the fact that it will take four to six weeks after settlement of the strike to get coal chemicals back to normal production, it is apparent that the expected good fourth quarter volume will be seriously curtailed in all business areas. By October first a high percentage of metal fabricators will be out of steel, and industrial finishing operations will accordingly be cut off.

Maleic Resins — Polyester resins for fiberglass lamination have been growing by such leaps and bounds, that a real scarcity of maleic anhydride exists for the manufacturing of any kind of maleic resins. The small quantities of anhydride needed for modifying rosin ester resins is not much of a problem, but maleic for the polyester resin and fiber field is a real tight situation. The scarcity, however, will only last until some of the new and expanded production facilities come on stream.

Coatings Materials

When committed new production facilities are completed, there will be about three times as much capacity as projected demand five years hence. One would think that under these conditions some of the new plant capacity would be dropped, but this does not appear to be happening. Each announced new producer, or plant expander, has his own reasons for believing that, somehow in the scramble for business that must then develop in a highly competitive situation, he will come out on top.

Polyethylene—Linear polyethylene of the type used in injection molding of a wide variety of items, and having good impact strength, was reduced 3c. per pound last week. This brings it down to 35c. per pound.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulostic film formers and most resinous materials going into lacquers are readily available. Solvents are no problem. But phthalate plasticizers are getting critical because of the shortage of phthalic anhydride. The naphthalene scarcity has many phthalic anhydride plants operating under sharply curtailed schedules, and in a matter of a few weeks many of them will be forced to close down.

If the steel strike is settled promptly, the situation will not become drastic because in four to six weeks after the strike, phthalic supply could get back to near normal.

Natural Resins

Gums—Natural resins buying interest as of last week was one of uncertainty. Despite the tightening effects of the steel strike on the raw materials from which certain synthetic resins are made, alkyd resins seemed to be the only ones immediately threatened. This has not led to any significant increase in natural gum resin products.

Shellac — New York prices held unchanged last week, despite the strong untertone evident in the primary market. Buying interest stemming from China where some sizable and unexpected sales recently developed, has given Calcutta some strong market ideas. However, the strength may be short lived due to other influencing factors which could soon develop. Whether or not there will be a correction in the strong Calcutta position before such market influences extend to the American market, is a matter for speculation.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Prices on Argentine material advanced ¼c. per pound here to the level of 19¾c. to 20½c. per pound. The increasing price is a reflection of stronger demands for European accounts, the added demand in Europe stemming from a decrease in production in Western Europe as a result of drought conditions.

Supplies in general are adequate on both Argentine and New Zealand casein, but New Zealand offerings are adequate whereas Australian offerings are limited.

Glue—Glue of the bone and hide types have been moving well, and competition from imports has not been a severe as it had been. Price structures are holding firm to the hide glue levels established in July and the bone glue levels more recently established. No further change is looked for in the immediate future.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Sept. 11	Mon. Sept. 14	Tues. Sept. 15	Wed. Sept. 16	Thurs. Sept. 17
Drums—					
M	$9.01	...	...	$9.16	...
N	9.49‡	$9.50	...	...	...
WG	9.54‡	9.65	...	...	...
WW	9.87	...	$9.78	9.88	$9.60
Bags—					
N	9.38	...	...	...	...
WW	9.50	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended Sept. 17)—
WG and below, $8.80; N, $8.80; WG and below, $8.87‡; WW, $9.30; WG, $9.10; N, $9.00

Sales, USDA
2,507* 1,280* 80* 4,090* 987*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.90; WG, $10.50; K-M, $10.30; N, $10.35

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.539‡	...	...	.53	.535
Sales	24,000¶	...	...	16,000¶	8,000¶

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. ‡ Average price.

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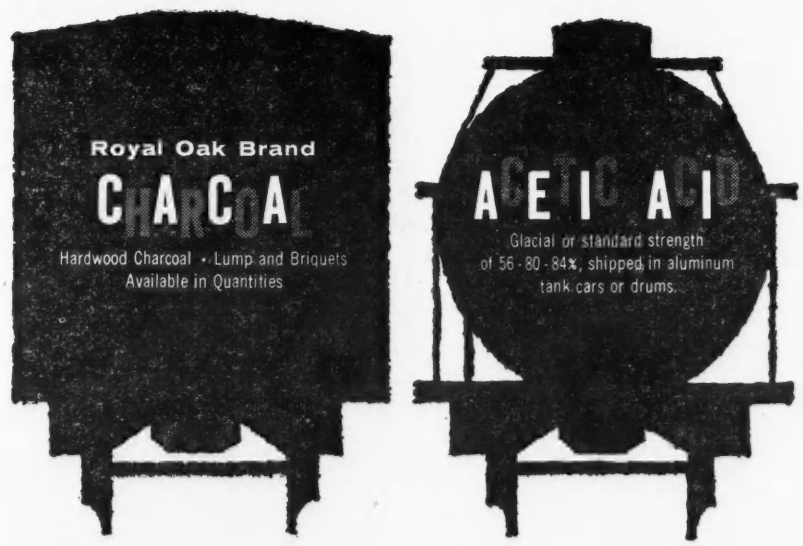

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Data Offered

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has issued a six-page bulletin on **1,2-butylene oxide.** The bulletin discusses the actual or potential utility of the material and its derivatives as stabilizers, solvents, petroleum additives, plasticizers, lubricants, surface-active agents, flotation agents, textile chemicals, fire retardants, plastics products, and catalysts. The bulletin also includes properties and handling information. Copies are available by writing to technical service and development at Dow in Midland.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N.Y., has published a revised brochure called **"'Nialk' Trichlorethylene for Vapor Degreasing and Other Uses."** The thirty-six page booklet is an expanded edition containing information on the chlorinated solvent. A section of the book has been specifically devoted to the use of the solvent for vapor degreasing. Listed are basic cleaning cycles. Included are detailed descriptions and drawings for unloading storage trichlorethylene by various means; material and equipment specifications; and safety measures. Also included are a table of the physical properties of trichlorethylene, graphs showing the relationship of specific gravity and vapor pressures of the product to temperature, and information on the advantages of the "Nialk" neutral stabilizer system. Copies are available by writing to Hooker in Niagara Falls.

Armour Industrial Chemical Company, Chicago, has prepared a revised edition of **"The Chemistry of Fatty Acids."** The thirty-two page booklet describes in detail the preparation, characteristics and application of Armour's thirty fatty acids, trademarked "Neo-Fat." Specifications, sources and composition of fatty acids, saturated and unsaturated types and synthesization of fatty acids are also covered. Another section is devoted to fatty acid reactions, while the third major part of the booklet reviews the handling of fatty acids in shipment, storage and in use. Copies are available by writing to Armour at 110 North Wacker drive in Chicago.

Germanium Refining Plant Set by American Metal Climax

American Metal Climax, Inc., New York, is going to build a new germanium refining plant at Carteret, N. J. The firm says the move is a step in plans to expand germanium activities substantially.

The new production unit will be situated at the Carteret plant of United States Metals Refining Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Metal. It is expected to begin full operation during 1960.

Gov't Shelves Plans

—Continued from page 7

designed to permit a more "flexible and business-like" handling of the stockpile.

Consolidation of the several stockpiles and a shorter waiting period for disposing of surpluses are among the changes contemplated, he indicated.

At the present time, the government maintains five separate materials accounts: national stockpile, defense production act inventories, supplemental stockpile, Commodity Credit Corporation stocks and a tin reserve held by General Services Administration.

The plans being considered would consolidate these into two accounts: a strategic stockpile of materials not in excess of objectives and a reserve account of excess materials.

Present law bare the sale of non-perishable materials from the national stockpile, which are declared excess to needs in less than six months following the date they are declared surplus. Mr. Price said the plan is to change the law so that these materials can be "handled more expeditiously" than is possible today.

Titanium Compounds

—Continued from page 4

Brockett of the new product sales group of the dyes and chemicals unit.

In addition to their uses as intermediates, duPont says, many of the compounds will find direct uses, such as adhesion promoters and pigment dispersants. For such applications, the titanates will be sold under the trademark "Tyzor."

Distinguished by high chemical reactivity, particularly with water and hydroxy compounds, the titanium esters hold promise in producing inorganic coatings which are adherent to most surfaces and are resistant to temperatures as high as 500 degree centigrade, duPont says.

One of their important uses is to form adhesion-promoting films between dissimilar, hard-to-stock-together materials such as polyethylene and paper, cellophane, "Mylar" polyester film, aluminum, steel, and glass, as well as the bonding of rubber and other elastomeric materials to metal or fabric.

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Perishable foods can become spoiled by any number of independent mechanisms. Bacterial spoilage is a detriment to the farmer, processor and consumer. alike. Also, food spoilage can be a health hazard to the consumer. Enzymes can cause the decomposition of food as well. Most heat processing inactivates these enzymes, but there are some enzymes naturally present in food which are responsible for aging and tenderizing processes in red meats, and thus it is not desirable to interfere with their actions. The action of these enzymes is not affected by antibiotics. The presence of yeast and molds also can cause spoilage. Today, however, these organisms are only of minor significance in the spoilage of flesh foods. Furthermore, they tend to be much slower acting than bacteria. It is stated that they are innocuous to the consumer from a standpoint of health hazard.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

The large volume of synthetic waxes is taken by the packaging industry in which they are used in the manufacture of paper bags, shipping cartons, folding cartons, etc. to insure waterproof, greaseproof and pressure-resistant products. Other industries that use large quantities of synthetic waxes are candles, polishes, carbon paper, inked ribbons, chlorinated paraffins and explosives. A shortage of petroleum waxes, certain quarters say, is predicted by 1965 unless the petroleum industry finds more successful, economic ways to recover more wax than they are at present. There is no shortage anticipated for the future of nonpetroleum waxes. In fact, there is still a great deal of production potential which has not been touched as yet.

Antibacterials & Fungicides

All food processors seek to prevent or delay food spoilage by microorganisms. Processes such as freezing, drying, smoking, slating, fermentation, canning are the usual methods known to the commercial food packer. Antibacterial compounds also inhibit deterioration. Spoilage by bacteria presents the greatest health hazard to the consumer. Enzymes also are some of the foremost factors in the decomposition of food products. Another spoilage process is associated with the presence of yeast and molds.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., has on the market **"Biostat,"** oxytetracycline, a broad spectrum antibiotic effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, both aerobic and anaerobic. The use of oxytetrcycline in the preservation of foods, states Pfizer, has been under investigation for some time, and it has been proved that minute quantities, from one to 10 parts per million, successfully controls bacterial spoilage of foods for a considerable period of time.

Pfizer lists the following purposes for which **"Biostat"** can be added to a food: (1) to delay the deterioration of perishable foods during transportation and marketing; (2) as an adjunct to refrigeration; (3) to prevent the growth of bacterial contaminants in fresh foods intended for freezing; (4) to reduce the bacterial concentration in a food to be sterilized; (5) to control contamination in biological processes such as fermentation.

"Sorbic" is highly refined sorbic acid manufactured by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, division of Union Carbide Corporation. It is said to control the growth of various molds, yeasts and bacteria and can be safely used at specified low levels due to the fact that it is metabolized like fatty acid found in edible fats and oils.

Physical properties of **"Sorbic"** include a melting point of 134.5°c., flash point of 260°F., and theoretical molecular weight of 112.13. With regard to effectiveness, Carbide claims that **"Sorbic"** inhibits the growth of many fungi (this includes yeast and molds) connected with food spoilage. **"Sorbic"** is said to be most workable below a pH of 6.0 and to be relatively ineffective above pH 7.0.

Filtering Aids

There are many filtering materials available because the removal of certain types of suspended matter from liquids cannot always be economically achieved with the same filtering media. Also, there are different types of particles to be removed, and there are such problems as pressure and temperature which arise. The two filtering materials discussed below are different types. One is made from diatomite and the other is an activated carbon.

Diatomite is processed from a soft mineral made up of billions of minute fossils, remains of aquatic, single-celled algae called diatoms of about 10 million years ago. Diatomite filtering aids are used in the filtration of sugar syrups, beer, drinking water, and pharmaceuticals.

There are two main classes of activated carbons. One is of the gas absorbed types for purification of air or absorption of gases and vapors such as air conditioning and solvent recovery. The second class is liquid puridied types for decolorizing, deodorizing or otherwise purifying liquids and solutions as in sugar refining, and ore reclamation of used dry clean fluids. Activated carbons are derived from substances having high carbon content such as nut-shells, coal, lignite, wood, or charcoal.

Darco Chemicals Department of Atlas Powder Company offers a line of activated carbons trade named **"Darco." "Darco KB"** is a powdered activated carbon with extra high adsorptive capacity for purifying liquids having high color.

According to Atlas, **"Darco KB"** has good filterability, above average purity, and a high bulk density which reduces retention losses in the filter cake. Atlas states that the major uses of their product are on monosodium glutamate, liquid sugar, lactose, plasticizers, vinegar, wine and methionine.

Another Atlas product is **"Darco S-51,"** a low-priced powdered activated carbon having good adsorptive capacity, filterability, and average purity. Its major uses are sugar refining, purification of good products and industrial chemicals, and the decolorization of vegetable oils.

Characteristics of **"Darco S-51"** described by Atlas include a water solubles content of not more than one percent, and an acid solubles content which seldom ex- 7.0, and good wettability.

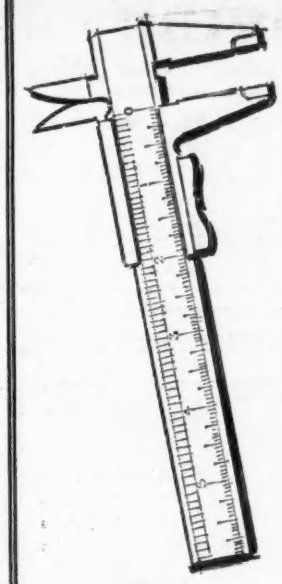
Celite Division of Johns-Manville Corporation has on the market a synthetic outgrowth of **"Celite,"** which is trade named **"Micro-Cel."** Processed and specifically designed for the process industries, this new type of hydrated synthetic calcium silicate powder combines extremely high liquid absorption with very low bulk density. According to J-M, **"Micro-Cel"** particles can be as small as .02 micron. J-M describes their product as "the powder that flows like a liquid."

Diatomite, states J-M, is the basic ingredient in **"Micro-Cel."** It is this process, continues Johns-Manville, which makes it possible to closely control the physical and chemical properties of the **"Micro-Cel"** powders.

General properties attributed to **"Micro-Cel"** by J-M, include a white or off-white color, water absorption of 300 to 600 percent by weight, oil absorption of 275 to 500 percent by weight, an ultimate particle size of .02 to .07 microns, a pH range of 8.0 to 10.0, and a free moisture content of 5.8 percent.

With regard to applications, **"Micro-Cel"** is said to be available in various grades which will act as dispersants, extenders, absorbents, or as suspending, bulking or

—*Continued on page 66*



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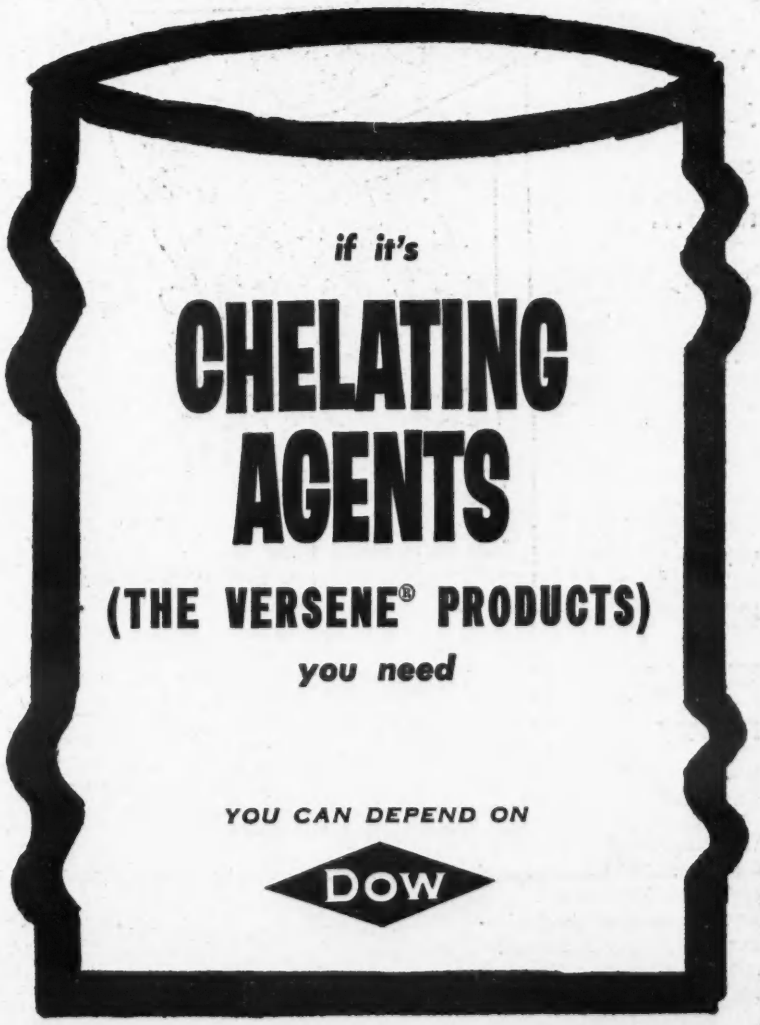

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Easy tone ruled cash vegetable oils as buyers held to the sidelines, awaiting offers of newcrop material. Cottonseed was sharply lower, crude and refined sinking about ¼ cent to ⅜ cent per pound, depending upon seller, and foots off ⅛ cent. Crude and refined soybean oil both subsided fractionally but foots was sharply lower. In corn oil a decline of about ⅜ cent per pound was registered across the board. Tone of cottonseed futures was irregular rather than weak, though values closed several points lower.

Pacific Coast coconut oil continued to outpace the New York market. The former advanced ¼ cent per pound while the latter declined by that amount. Material out west continued in very tight supply. The same was true of Pacific Coast copra which advanced again, this time moving up $2.50 per ton.

Stocks of tallows and greases were reported tight on spot, but there was no pressure of demand either. As a result, prices held substantially unchanged, though some sellers, in view of the short supply, asked a premium of ⅛ cent per pound. The outlook for futures was deemed soft due to the pending ILA dock strike, which, unless it is settled in advance, will shut off the export market, with a resulting increase of holdings here and downward pressure on prices. Lard met spotty demand and eased slightly.

Cottonseed meal was also in light supply and meeting light demand, which made for steady prices. Linseed meal market was in the doldrums but quotations were well held at prevailing levels. Slow demand in the soybean meal market caused prices to drift lower, down $1 to $2 per ton for unrestricted meal, 44 percent protein. Peanut meal was steady against active demand.

Moderate expansion of overnight bookings occurred for linseed oil as protection against the price advance of ½ cent per pound, posted early in the week. Both crude and refined were affected. The comfortably contracted position of most users was said to have deterred a more substantial bulge in sales.

Price Trends

Advanced

Beeswax, crude, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, North Country, No. 3, Ceara 1c. per lb.
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, 2c. per lb.
Copra, Pac. Coast, $2.50 per ton.
Coconut oil, crude, Pacific Coast, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed oil, raw, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, New York, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, Southeast, ½c. per lb.
Valley, ⅜c. per lb.
Foots (soapstock) acid 95 percent, ⅛c. per lb.
Refined, ⅜c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Foots (soapstock) acid 95 percent, ½c. per lb.
Refd., salad, ⅜c. per lb.
Lard, 1/5c. per lb.
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude and refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, ¼c. per lb.
Foots (soapstock) acid 95 percent, ¾c. per lb.
Refd., salad, dms., ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, imp., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 19, 1958
111.43	111.70	111.86	107.53

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Market for Brazilian oil was unchanged but firm, sellers pushing for higher prices. Due to higher prices for India oil, Brazil has been offering material sparingly, trying to push the market up. But No. 1 Brazilian was unchanged at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt shipment. Domestic oils were also unchanged.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	431,850	4,180,000
Previous week		1,800,000
Corresponding week, 1958	1,257,900	1,670,000
Total this year	19,284,700	71,312,000
Corresponding period, 1958	10,616,800	53,103,660

Coconut—Crude continued strong on the Pacific Coast and prices were lifted ¼c. to 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. nearby shipment, ¼c. lower for early October. New York prices were easier, however, and crude was named at 18¾c. per pound, tankcars, same basis, down ¼c. Tight supply persisted in the Pacific Coast market.

Cottonseed—Futures were irregular on the New York Produce Exchange during the week with average values subsiding toward the end after a brief rally on Tuesday. There appeared to be hesitation in taking hold on the long side of the market due to threat of a dock strike and the unsettled steel situation.

Cash oils were also easier. Prices at Lubbock and Waco were just nominal, but Southeast and Valley prices declined about ⅜c. per pound, with slight variations depending upon seller. Southeast was quoted at 10⅛c. to 10¼c. and Valley at 10c. to 10⅛c. Foots was ⅛c. lower at 5c. per pound, and refined ⅜c. lower at a range of 15⅝c. to 15⅞c. for drums and 13⅝c. for tankcars.

Corn—Buyers were mostly on the sidelines waiting for newcrop oil. Crude was again easy, declining ⅜c. to 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined grades were lowered similarly to 14.85c. for tanks and a range of 16.85c. to 17.10c. for drums, as to quantity. Foots was trimmed a full half-cent to 5¼c.

Flaxseed — Uncertainty marked cash flaxseed, and futures fluctuated widely. At times there was confusion as to prevailing cash bids. Official closing prices remained $3.42, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis, but some sales were as high as $3.50. To-arrive bookings have been the largest since new crop began to move. Return of dry weather to North Dakota speeded harvesting operations which probably will be completed within a week or ten days.

C.C.C. offered 2,390,000 bushels of government-owned flaxseed for sale at Duluth/Superior but rejected bids on all except 550,000 bushels. A half-million bushels were sold out of store at Duluth/Superior at $3.48, down 7c. from most recent transaction. Bids were accepted on only 50,000 bushels, f.o.b. cars, Minneapolis, at $3.43. Only four cars and a few trucklots were posted as sold in the spot market, while to-arrive bookings soared to almost 200 cars and 50,000 bushels in trucks. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 296 cars, compared with 640 a year ago. Shipments totaled 16 cars, against 93 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
Past week	646,200	1,293,250	9,000
Since Sept. 1	2,064,600	4,439,750	52,200

Linseed—Moderate expansion of overnight bookings occurred as protection against price advance of ½c. per pound. The comfortably contracted position of most users was a deterrent to a more substantial bulge in sales. Withdrawals against contracts continued active.

Raw linseed oil was priced at 13½c. per pound for September-November delivery; 13.7c. for December-February, 13.9c. March-May, and 15c., ex-warehouse, New York.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:

	1959-60	1958-59
Past week	7,380,000	6,420,000
Since Sept. 1	19,260,000	19,560,000

Olive—Tunisian oil for shipment was weaker, declining $1 to a range of $60 to $61 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f., New York, prompt shipment. The new range failed to attract buying interest as it was still well above Spanish oil, which sold

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 18, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Sept.	514	13.20	12.77	13.00S
Oct.	195	12.18	11.95	11.97S
Dec.	293	12.05	11.89	11.90S
March (1960)	152	12.05	11.87	11.88S
May	105	12.04	11.87	11.87S
July	58	11.98	11.88	11.84@11.88
Sept.	11	11.88	11.75	11.75@11.78
Oct.	15	11.78	11.68	11.55@11.63

Total sales and switches, 1,343 contracts.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

at $55 to $57 per 100 drums, f.o.b. point of shipment.

Spanish oil drew a little inquiry, but sales were very light. The spot market was also slow, prices holding unchanged at $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity.

Peanut—Prices weakened under lagging buying interest. Crude, off ⅛c., was offered at 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was ⅜c. lower at 14⅜c. for tankcars and a range of 16⅜c. to 17⅜c. for drums, the range reflecting quantity. The government last week offered for sale enough peanuts to produce approximately 35 tanks of oil. All were rejected, as of Friday.

Palm—Demand was quiet and confined to actual needs. Prices were reduced about ¼c. to 11.55c. for tankcars, and 14c. to 15c. for drums, spot, according to quantity.

Rapeseed—Market was quiet and easier, prices declining ¼c. to a range of 15c. to 15½c. drums; and 13c., tanks.

Soybean—Crude subsided fractionally toward the close, tankcars offered at 9.1c. and bids at 9c. per pound, Decatur, unrestricted, prompt shipment. Refined salad was offered at 11.45c., tankcars, New York, immediate.

The federal government last week announced issuance to Poland of an authorization to purchase $2,416,000 worth of soybean or cottonseed oil from U.S. suppliers under title I of Public Law 480.

Tung—Buying interest slackened and prices of imported oil were trimmed ¼c. to 25½c. for drum carlots in New York, 25¾c. to 26c. for smaller shipments and 24c. for tankcars. Domestic grades were well held at prevailing listings.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Supply for prompt shipment was tight, and some sellers asked a premium of ¼c. over pevailing prices. The pending ILA dock strike, scheduled for September 30, gave a softer tone to future delivery, since a strike would shut off the export market, with a resulting increase of holdings here. Yellow grease was quoted at 5½c. to 5⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, and choice white at 6⅜c. to to 6½c., same basis.

Lard—Market ruled quiet and prices slightly lower. Cash lard was sold at 7¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago, down ⅛c. from a week ago.

Tallow—Supply was tight for September delivery and premiums were asked by some sellers. But demand was only spotty, confined to actual needs, as buyers preferred to see how the dock strike would affect prices, the most likely prospect being that it would cause domestic supply to increase and prices to decline. The strike is scheduled for September 30.

Bleachable fancy was quoted at a range of 6⅜c. to 6⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, prime a 6⅛c. to 6¼c., special at 5⅞c. to 6c. and No. 1 at 5½c. to 5⅝c. Guaranteed fancy was offered at 8c. to 8⅛c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 7c. in bulk.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Prices were steady against moderate buying interest at a range of 67c. to 72c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copra—Market continued to show strength, based on tight supply and stepped-up buying for European account. Prompt shipments, c.i.f. Pacific Coast, were lifted $2.50 to $235. There were no Atlantic Coast offerings.

Fish Oils

Cod—Limited availability of shipping space continued to hold the market in firm position. Active buying interest was encountered on a price basis of 7⅛c. per pound for bulk, exdock, New England points, and 8c. to 8¼c. for drums, spot, according to quantity.

Menhaden—Fishing has been very spotty and the oil yield poor. Market for crude was consequently very firm at 7¼c. per pound, f.o.b. works. Lower bids were rejected. Only sparse buying interest held prices in check. Refined grades also were in limited demand and well-held. Light-pressed is advanced 2/10c. per pound to 9.7c., effective today.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Production has been somewhat curtailed by slow seed movement due to recent heavy rains throughout the Southeast. But as demand for meal is fairly slow, it seems that there is enough to take care of the trade. Production is expected to increase sharply as soon as clear weather returns. Prices of 41 percent meal were steady through the week at $54, Memphis basis.

Linseed Meal—This market was in the doldrums, with little buying interest, only a minimum of selling pressure, and prices unchanged. Mill operations were maintained by heavy deliveries against old export orders, domestic shipping directions continuing quiet. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was $66 a ton for September delivery and $68, nominally, for October-December. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was unchanged at $72.50 for September and $74.50, October-December.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1959-60	1958-59
Past week	10,980,000	11,040,000
Since Sept. 1	38,040,000	32,040,000

Soybean Meal—Slow demand persisted in this market and prices drifted lower. Only exception to extreme dullness was in the southwest, where freight rate reduction sparked moderate interest. The lower rates, combined with declines in unrestricted billing prices, made Decatur meal more competitive with southeastern crushers. Unrestricted meal declined $2 a ton while most other markets were about $1 lower. Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, was priced at $50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Threat of a dock strike still hung over the market, causing prices of beeswax and several grades of carnauba to advance. Supply of near-by material dwindled to a tight position, and it was obvious that the strike would effect any wax ordered for future delivery. Trade sources said they foresaw continued firmness until such time as the strike takes place, and a recession of prices if it should be called off.

Chalky carnauba was just nominal at 75c., no stocks on hand. North country No. 2 was available for regular customers at 85c. to 87c. for crude and 95c. to 97c. for refined. North Country No. 3 was lifted 1c. to 79c. to 81c. for crude and 86c. to 87c. for refined, while parnahyba grades held unchanged. Yellow No. 1 ceara advanced 2c. to $1.20 to $1.22 per pound, yellow parnanyba also unchanged.

Beeswax advanced 1c. across-the-board, African selling at 50c. to 55c. per pound, Brazilian at 57c. to 58c., and Central American at 54c. to 55c. Chilean was still unavaliable, quoted nominally at 56c. per pound. Candellila wax was in good demand and well held at prevailing listings.

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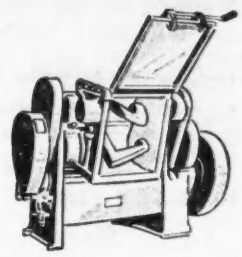
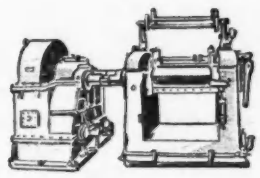
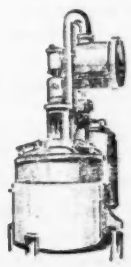
Simpson Muller Type Mixers to 6' dia.
New, unused F-B—14"x30" Rubber Mills each with Uni-Drive.

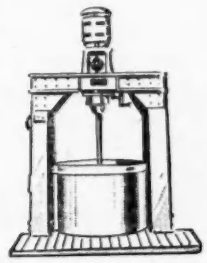




F-B 14"x30" Rubber or Plastic Mills.
Stokes & Colton Pre-Form Presses.
Utility Rubber Stock Cutter.
Leominster Rapid Plastic Granulator.
Ball & Jewell & Abbe Rotary Cutters.

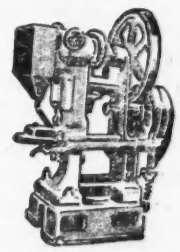
REACTORS all sizes, metals types; Struthers-Wells 2000 Gal.; STAINLESS 6'x10' Jktd. & Agtd.: others In Stainless down to 50 gal.; Pfaudler Glass Lined 50 to 1000 gal.; Jacketed and Agitated Steel Reactors to 3000 gal.; CAST IRON from Lab. size to 1500 Gal.





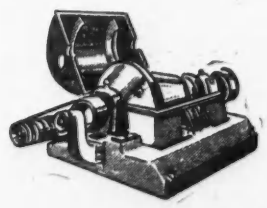
CENTRIFUGALS: A. T. & M. 60" in Type 316 Stainless; A. T. & M. and Tolhurst 40" Steel or Rubber Covered; A. T. & M. 30" Rubber Covered and Fletcher S.S.; Tolhurst 26" Rubber Cov. & Steel; Fletcher 12" Centrifugal in Stainless

SEND FOR LATEST ISSUE "FIRST FACTS"



Stokes Single Punch Tablet Presses, Model Numbers "E", "T" and "R". Colton Single Punch Tablet Presses, Models "4½", "26", "216", "5½", "340". Stokes Rotary Presses, Models RD4, "BB", "DD2", "DDS2", "RD3", "RD1". Colton Rotary Presses, No. 10-35.

INQUIRE ABOUT OUR RENTAL-PURCHASE PLAN



Bird Continuous Conical Centrifuge 18" x 28" solid conical bowl; Bird Stainless Continuous Conical Bowl Centrifuge; 24" x 38"; 20 HP Bird Continuous Centrifuge; 36" x 50" with 30 HP motor; Vapor Tight.

FATTY ACID INSTALLATION SYSTEM

Includes Ni-Resist Still Pots, Monel and Steel Tanks, Stainless Heat Exchanger, Condensers, Receivers, BOILER, Jet and Booster Ejectors, Pumps, Filters and accessories.

FIRST MACHINERY CORPORATION

209-289 TENTH STREET, BROOKLYN 15, N. Y. • STerling 8-4672

JUST PURCHASED

2—DeLaval #AC-VO Nozzle-Matic centrifugals.
1—#4TH MIKO, stirrup hammers.
1—Link-Belt #604-18 roto-louvre dryer, 6'4" dia. x 18' long.
1—Link-Belt #310-20 Roto-Louvre dryer, 3'10" x 20'.
4—Baker Perkins 100 gal. jktd., sigma blade mixers, 25 HP.
1—1300 gal. T304 SS kettle, jacket, 5 HP XP agit.
1—750 gal. T304 SS clad reactor, jacket, 10 HP TEFC agit.
1—500 gal. T304 SS reactors, jacketed, 7 1/2 HP, agit.
1—350 gal. T304 SS reactor, vacuum, Jkt. & 3 HP, agit.
24—Sharples #16 Super centrifugals, inconel.

IN STOCK

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 3' f., rot. vac. filters, pressure precoat, T316SS, ASME.
1—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 8' f. rotary vacuum filter, UNUSED, precoat.
1—Niagara #510-28 vert. pressure leaf filter, T316 SS, 500 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #36H-110 horiz. leaf filter, T304 SS, 100 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler #33-S-28 filter, T304 SS, 150 sq. ft.
24—Sharples #16 super centrifugals, Inconel Bowls, covers, 3 HP. TEFC motors.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS. (sep. & clarif.).
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel, 3 HP.
2—Bird horiz. contin. Centrifugals: 18" x 28", T304 SS or steel.
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen, continuous.

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

71—Baker-Perkins size #17, 200 gal. working capacity, jacketed, sigma or duplex blades, mechanical, hydraulic, or counterweight tilt mechanisms.
3—Baker Perkins #15-VI-3BC, 100 gal., sigma, jktd., 25 HP.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma-blade, T316 SS, 10 HP.
3—Baker-Perkins sigma-blade, steel: 100, 50 gal.

ROTARY DRYERS — KILNS

1—7'6" dia. x 60' long Kiln, ½" welded shell.
2—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, ½" shell, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—8' dia. x 125' long Kiln, ⅝" shell (2) tires.
1—11' dia. x 155' long Traylor kiln, ¾" welded shell.
4—8'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, ⅝" shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, ⅝" shell, 50 HP.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, 15 HP M-R.
1—6' x 25' Louisville rotary steam-tube dryer.
6—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', steel.
2—Stainless steel dryers: 4' x 12'6", 3' x 10'6".
1—3' x 15' rotary dryer, Everdur metal construction.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—4' dia. Spray Dryers, Western Precip., T304 SS, pilot size, elec. heating.

MILLS

1—Penna. non-clog hammermill, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun 4'x8' rod mill, 50 HP.
4—Allis-Chalmers 5'x22' ball-tube mills, 150 HP.
1—Raymond #5057 Hi-side roller mill, 5-rolls.
1—Raymond 66" 6-roll, mill, 200 HP.
1—Babcock & Wilcox pulverizer, type E-32, 75 HP.
10—Batch Pebble mills: 8'x10', 6'x8', 5'x6', 6'x5', etc.
4—Jaw crushers: 36"x15", 20"x6", 18"x9", 8"x6".
3—Ink or paint mill (3-roll): 9"x24", 6"x14".

LIQUIDATING
CHEMICAL PLANT
ORANGE, TEXAS

REPRESENTATIVES ON PREMISES

2—Read 1800 cu. ft. T304 SS weigh hoppers, w/AJAX "Lo-veyor" shaker conveyors.
3—Worthington 160 ton vacuum steam-jet refrigeration units.
3—18,000 gal Aluminum vert. tanks, cone bottom.
2000—T316 SS flanged valves, 1" to 12", gate or globe.
50—T316 SS control valves.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES

2—3,500 gal. kettles, Struthers-Wells, 7' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turns, SS coil, 10# jacket, two-speed agitator, 40/20 HP.
1—2850 gal., 6' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, horiz. still kettle.
2—2,250 gal. reactors, T316 SS, shell, jacket, 3 HP agit.

COLUMNS — STAINLESS STEEL

1—110" dia. Vulcan scrubber, T316 SS, 10 traps on 12" centers, 252 caps.
1—96" dia. Vulcan scrubber, 10 T316 SS trays 12" centers, 276 caps.
2—96" dia. Vulcan columns, 30 trays, T316 SS, 272 caps per tray.
2—60" dia. x 13' high, Vulcan scrubbers, 10 trays, 100 caps tray, 12" centers.
1—48" dia. column, 30 trays, 66' high, T304 ELC SS.
1—42" dia. T316 SS packed column vacuum.
3—30" dia. packed columns, 27' high, T316 SS.
3—24" dia. Vulcan bubble cap columns, 12 trays, T316 SS, 18" spacing, vac.
2—20" dia. T316 SS packed columns, 30' & 25' high, T316 SS.

COLUMNS — COPPER

1—72" dia. Vulcan bubble cap copper column, 46'10" high, 40 trays, Vacuum.
3—48" bubble cap copper columns, 31' & 45' high, Vacuum.
1—24" dia. column, 25'8½" long, 20—trays, vacuum.

FILTERS — CRYSTALLIZERS — CENTRIFUGALS

1—Alco 110 sq. ft. T316 SS pressure leaf filter.
2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS, 20 HP.
1—Sharples #16P, pressurtite, T304 SS.
4—1200 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 5' dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
7—560 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 3'6" dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
1—Eimco 18" dia. x 24" face rot. vac. filter, T304 SS, precoat.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—17,650 gal., 9' dia. x 36' long, T316 SS, ¼" shell, ⅜" dished heads, w/coil.
1—8,500 gal., 8' dia. x 21'6" high, T316 SS, dished heads.
1—2,850 gal. 6' dia. x 12' long, horiz., dished heads, vacuum.
3—2750 gal., 7' x 8', vert., dished heads.
12—2,300 gal. 7' dia. x 8' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell, coils (some with agitators).
5—2,250 gal., 6'6" O.D. x 8' high ¼" shell, vertical (some jacketed).
2—1900 gal., 6' x 8', vert. dished heads, VACUUM.
4—1,200 gal., 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, 42" deep conical bottom.
7—560 gal., 3'6" dia. x 7' high, ¼", dished top, 4' deep conical bottom.
6—685 gal. vert., T316 SS, open top, int. coils.

CONDENSERS — HEAT EXCHANGERS — COOLERS

1—2000 sq. ft., T316 SS, removable bundle.
2—1450 sq. ft., T316 SS, removable bundle.
14—800 & 750 sq. ft. T316 SS, removable bundle.
75—T316 SS condensers & exchangers: 886, 750, 427, 425, 410, 400, 300, 264, 250, 235, 200, 150, 125, 54, 47, 50 sq. ft.
15—Cupro-Nickel exchangers: 1070 to 50 sq. ft.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

50—T316 SS Pumps, 1" to 6", 1 HP to 20 HP.
2000—Valves, T316 SS up to 10". Flanged valves, globe or gate.
10000'—T316 SS tubing; 1", 2", 3" etc., up to 12".
1—Otis Elec. Elevator, automatic, 5000#, 75 FPM.
4—Buffalo T316 SS blowers, 5600, 2330 cfm, 50 HP.
2—St. St. bucket elevators, 60' and 45' high.
1—2,100 gal. aluminum tank, 6' dia. x 10' high, coils.
1—1,000 gal. copper tank, 7'6" dia. x 3' high, ⅛".
18—Separators, T316 SS, 22" x 8' overall depth, cone type.
1—Croll-Reynolds #21 jet vacuum air pump, capacity 50# per hour.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

1407 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.
Phone: POplar 3-3505

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Baker Perkins 5 gal. double arm sigma blade jacketed mixer, Size 8, Type CE, complete with motor and drive.

1—Tolhurst SS 20" suspended type centrifuge, complete with perforated basket.

3—Tolhurst center slung 30" rubber covered centrifuges with perforated baskets.

1—AT&M 48" SS suspended type centrifuge complete with plow, motor and imperforate basket.

1—Tolhurst center slung 40" centrifuge complete with motor and heresite lined perforated basket.

1—Cleaver-Brooks 500 HP package steam generator, 200#.

1—Ames 300 HP package steam generator, 150#.

19—Robinson SS horizontal ribbon blenders, 255 cu. ft.

2—Sturtevant #7 dustless type 304 SS rotary batch blenders.

1—Munson rotary blender, 40 cu. ft.

1—Pfaudler Series EM 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor complete with impeller type agitator, baffle and drive.

1—Patterson monel double cone blender, 4 cu. ft.

1—Readco SS double arm sigma blade jacketed vacuum mixer, 25 gal.

2—Baker Perkins 100 gal. double arm sigma blade jacketed mixers.

1—Patterson type 347 SS jacketed vacuum sigma kneader master, 500 gal.

1—Patterson 100 gal. double arm sigma blade jacketed vacuum mixer.

2—Pfaudler Series R 500 gal. glass lined jacketed reactors, complete with impeller type agitators, baffles and drives.

1—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, complete with anchor type agitator and drive.

1—Pfaudler 10 gal. glass lined Series P jacketed kettle, 150 psi internal, 120 psi jacket (NEW).

2—Struthers Wells 500 gal. nickel jacketed reactors.

4—Alco type 316 SS 3000 gal. jacketed reactor, 3000 gal., complete with impeller type agitators and drives.

1—Edgemoor type 316 SS jacketed reactor, 750 gal.

1—Buflovak 300 gal. SS jacketed reactor.

2—Steel & Alloy SS pressure tanks, 100 and 350 gal. 250# pressure.

1—Steel & Alloy SS jacketed autoclave, 125 gal. 250# psi jacket and internal.

4—Davis Engineering SS heat exchangers, 230 sq. ft. (NEW).

15—Davis Engineering SS heat exchangers, 145 sq. ft. (NEW).

2—Louisville SS rotary dryers, 8' x 50'.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 36H-110-3.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY — Est. 1886 — MUrdock 6-4900

BEST BUY
STAINLESS CENTRIFUGES
In Our Stock

Bird 40"x 60" Continuous, type 304 S.S. Used 400 hours

Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, Type 316 Ex. proof. Vapor tite. 40 HP. Used only 4 hours.

Sharples PN-14 Super-D-Cantor. 10 HP type 316. New 1956

AT & M 42" Basket. 25 HP, 1500 RPM, 2 speed. Type 304 Stainless Steel

Partial Listing — Send your inquiries

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123 Townsend St. · San Francisco 7, Calif.

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BRIQUETTING PLANT
Mahanoy City, Pa.
ESSO REFINERY
Baltimore, Md.

- KILNS-DRYERS-COOLERS
- CENTRIFUGALS-FILTERS
- TOWERS-COLUMNS
- VESSELS-REACTORS
- CONDENSERS-EXCHANGERS
- BRIQUETTERS-CRUSHERS
- BOILERS-COMPRESSORS

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PROCESS EQUIPMENT DIVISION
60 EAST 42nd ST. NEW YORK 17, N. Y. MUrray Hill 7-5260
310 THOMPSON BLDG. TULSA 3, OKLAHOMA Diamond 3-4890

MIXERS
In Stock

CONE—1 cu. ft. Porter—20 cu. ft. McClellan.

PONY—16 gal. Day w/hydraulic control.

RIBBON—12 cu. ft. Lewis— 22 cu. ft. Day w/gearmotors.

DRUM—52 cu. ft. Sturtevant—1 ton capacity.

MULLER—1 gal. NEW Cincinnati. 5 cu. ft. Lancaster EAG3 w/skip. 9 cu. ft. Lancaster EMG4 (4 NEW). 9 cu. ft. Lancaster EAG4 w/skip. 14 cu. ft. Clearfield w/gearmotor. 20 cu. ft. Simpson Intensive w/40 HP Motor/Reducers.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

Modern Rebuilt Machinery — UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1913

At Bargain Prices

Werner & Pfleiderer 3,000 gal. and 3,500 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixers.

Baker Perkins 50 and 100 gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Mixers.

Ross Super 3, High Speed three Roll Mill.

Sperry and American Seitz Stainless Steel Filters.

Knapp Wraparound Labeler.

Colton Automatic Tube Fillers.

Mikro Pulverizers, 1SH, 2TH, 3TH, 4TH.

PACKAGING—Pneumatic Scale Lines with Tite Wrap, Palmer Box Forming Machines, Ceco Sealers, Standard Knapp, A-B-C, Ferguson Carton Sealers.

WRAPPING—Package Machinery, Hayssen, Battle Creek, Scandia, Campbell, Wrap King. All sizes and models.

OVER 5,000 Machines IN STOCK—Mixers, Labelers, Dryers, Fillers, Sifters, Grinders, Cappers, Pulverizers, Packaging Machines, Carton Sealing Machine.

Complete Details & Quotations On Request

Union Standard Equipment Co.
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147 N. May St. Chicago, Illinois Seely 3-7845

SAVE ON GOOD USED MACHINERY

CENTRIFUGALS—12", 30", 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 Stainless. Also #6.
DRYERS—Allright Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryer.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel, Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH, Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald, Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30", 16" x 40"
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15 & 40.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Sturtev. 1 ton Drum Blender 10 HP.
Day 1000# horiz. Dry Spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson etc.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes RD3 Rotary. Also Single & Rotary ⅛" to 3".
TANKS—Stainless, GI. Lined, Steel.
MISC.—Boilers Gas & Oil, Conveyors.

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STEIN EQUIP'T. CO.
107 8th St., Brooklyn 15, New York
STerling 8-1944

A SELL-OUT BEFORE MOVING

4—Baker Perkins & W & P 200 gal. jktd. Shredders—$1650.00 ea.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. motors—$2750.00 ea.
4—Link-Belt Vibrating Screens 4' x 8'—$1950.00 ea.
2—30" Sperry Filters, closed del., 3-eye, 39-plates, 40-frames—$1950.00 ea.
1—42" Sperry Filter 40-plates, 41-frames, hyd. closing, open del.—$2500.
1—International Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 48" x 60", 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor, 2-drums balls. Like new—$3200.
1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 22", Style D.
1—Sparkler Filter 18" dia., 7-plates, 316 Stainless-Steam Jacketed.
1—2 qt. Sigma Blade S.S. Mixer, with motor.
1—250 gal. Kettle, nickel jacket, 100#, A.S.M.E.
2—Axial Flow Fans with 7½ H.P. motors—$750.00 ea.
1—430 S.S. Tank 3000 gal. vert. ⅜ plate, with 2 pc. cover.
High Pressure Boilers with Oil Burners & Controls—new & used—6 to 500 H.P.
Tanks—Steel, Stainless Steel & Wood.
Pumps—steam and electric.

H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

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RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$6.00, thirty-six words or less: $1.00 for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication.

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OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Investor Wanted; With or without participation by Florida Corporation, owner of established business and building, located in rapidly growing cattle section. Additional capital or inventory of drugs, chemicals and Ranchers supplies needed for expansion. OPD 840.

Industrial Division: Vacant zoned for heavy industry. We have available several parcels, 1 to 5 acres all utilities & R. R. siding, half block from Calumet Harbor in Chicago. Write OPD 841.

Dry Color Plant Wanted. Established company having National Representation and sales to the Paint, Ink, Plastic, Rubber and other Protective Coatings Industries, wishes to Buy or Acquire an interest in a Pigment Manufacturing Plant or one manufacturing allied Products. OPD 833.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: Two single effect stainless steel Evaporators 67 sq. ft. and 261 sq. ft. each; 1500 gal. and 1250 gal. vertical stainless vacuum Tanks with 140 sq. ft. of coils; 8000 gal. and 1800 gal. vertical stainless Tanks; (2) 7750 gal. and (5) 4650 gal. phenolic lined horizontal storage Tanks; 40" Tolhurst suspended perforated Centrifuge; 42"x120", 42"x90", 32"x90", 32"x72" Double Drum Dryers. Best Equipment Co., 1737 W. Howard St., Chicago 26, Ill. AMbassador 2-1452.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Complete fractionating and treating plant for making Benzol, Toluol and Xyloi. Can be adapted to other purposes. Located at Good Hope, Louisiana on deep water with tanker, barge, tank car and truck facilities. Will sell or consider joint operation. The Coastwise Petroleum Company, Munsey Building, Baltimore 2, Md., Phone: Mulberry 5-3100.

Drum Drier available for custom manufacture on spot or contract basis, especially high purity organics or large volume industrial chemicals. OPD 844.

For Rent: Laboratory and pilot plant fully equipped for R. & D. and small scale production of intermediates and pharmaceuticals. Located in Metropolitan New York. OPD 837.

MATERIALS OFFERED

5000 Gals., 95% denatured Ethyl Alcohol contaminated, in drums. Offer for all or part acceptable. OPD 842.

Oregon Balsam—Pure, clarified. No substitute or synthetic replacement. Light Clear color. Indicate your own price, delivered your plant on your purchase requisitions. All reasonable prices on quantity orders accepted. No price requests, please. OPD 843.

MATERIALS OFFERED

3,000 lbs. Aluminum Welding Wire; 2,500 lbs. Bronze Powder; 5,000 lbs. 2-Ethylhexyl Chloride; 500 lbs. Bismuth Oxychloride; 2,000 lbs. Pentaryl A. Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence Street, Flushing 54, New York. INdependence 1-4100.

MATERIALS WANTED

We Will buy for cash or trade freshly formulated materials for your surplus or dead stocks of herbicides or insecticides. For your best deal, send us your lists of surplus now. Time Chemical Corp., 5321 Dahlia St., Denver 16, Colorado.

SERVICES OFFERED

Custom Grinding Mexico ores including Bentonite, Phosphate, Talc, Manganese, etc. Will unload, stockpile, grind, warehouse and reload in cars. Write us for further information. Victoria Gin Company, Inc., P.O. Box 67, Brownsville, Texas.

MACHINECRAFT

Stokes 3 DDS2. 2 DS3.
Baker Perkins, 150 and 100 gal. S.S. 2 arm.
40 HP & 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hydr. tilt.
Blaw-Knox 2 gal. S.S. Autoclave 5,000 lb.
Vulcanizer 60" x 9' 125 lbs.
Sweetland #2 all stainless.
Stainless steel Ball Mill.
Aluminum Condenser 350 square feet.
4-24" Filter Press S.S. Fittings Wood Fr.
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2 Proctor & Schwartz finned Drum Driers.
Continuous Stripping Column 2 x 13.
Alum Evaporator Calandria type 1,300 sq. ft.
Banbury Mixer Midget.
Ribbon Blenders. Hydraulic Pumps.

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Newark 5, N.J. MI 2-7634

MACHINERY — ANYONE?

1—Day Imperial 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, m.d.
5—Jeffrey & Williams Hammer Mills, m.d.
1—Tolhurst 30" S.S. Extractor, ex. pr. mtr.
1—Wolf 200 cu. ft. Ribbon Blender, m.d.
1—Robinson 30 x 60" S.S. Gyro Sifter.
1—Simpson Size O Intensive Mixer, m.d.
2—Kinney & Beach Russ 100 c.f.m. Hi-Vac Pumps
1—10 h.p. Turbo Agitator, 100 r.p.m. m.d.
2—Gump #41 Vibrox Drum Packers, m.d.
1—Lydon 32 sq. ft. Atmospheric Tray Dryer.
1—#2 Sweetland Filter, 17 leaves 2" centers.

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Trade Name Chemicals

—*Continued from page 59*

anticaking agents. One of the more popular uses of **"Micro-Cel"** is in the insecticide industry.

Synthetic Waxes

There are several characteristics which mark a material as a wax instead of a plastic, resin or fat. Chemically, a wax may be made up of fatty acids, fatty alcohols and esters. Waxes are film-formers, just like many resins, plastics, polymers and elastomers, but of a different nature. The films formed by waxes have a distinguishing feature which is internal mobility without cold-flow. This internal mobility, primarily caused by the absence of cross-linkage of molecules, gives the wax such effective features as a protective film, dry lubricant, and buffable coating. Furthermore, most waxes are insoluble in water and their films will shed water.

Hercules produces "PE Tetrastearate," a hard, high-melting wax, ivory-colored and essentially neutral. Product specifications listed by Hercules for their product include a softening point of 61 to 72° C., a setting point of 54 to 65°C., a 1.5 maximum acid number, a maximum free hydroxyl content of 1.0, a flash point of 558°F., and a weight of 8.1 pounds per gallon.

Among its outstanding characterists, Hercules states that **"PE Tetrastereate"** has a low acid number, transparent films are obtained at low concentrations, it is soluble when hot in all concentrations in most esters, ketones, chlorinated solvents, aliphatic hydrocarbons, and aromatic hydrocarbons, but has poor solubility in the lower alcohols and ketones.

Concerning compatibility quality, Hercules states that "PE Tetrastereate" is partially compatible in wax ratios of four-to-one with paraffin wax, carnauba wax, polyvinyl acetate, ethyl cellulose, nitrocellulose, and vinyl chloride. At the same concentration minimal compatibility is demonstrated with polyvinyl butyral, polyvinyl chloride, urea and melamine formaldehyde resins, and celluiose acetate.

"PE Tetrastearate" finds use as a component of polishes, binders, lubricants, textile sizing and finishing compounds, and hot-melt compositions. It is used as a moisture-vapor penetration control ingredient in coatings for paper and plastic-films.

Dura Commodities Corporation manufactures the **"Duroxon"** waxes of which **"Duroxon J-324"** is one. This is described as being a combination of emulsifiability, solvent and oil retention power and super-gloss properties. Characteristic specifications of **"Duroxon J-324.."** states Dura, are a very light yellow color, an acid value of 5 to 15, saponification value of 25 to 40, and specific gravity of 0.95 at 20°C./4°C.

According to Dura, the supremacy of carnauba wax is challenged by this all-synthetic material, which is made from carbon monoxide and hydrogen. Dura claims that their product has the same properties as carnauba wax including hardness, high melting point, light color and good working properties.

Dura says that through research and testing of hundreds of processing technics and emulsifier combinations they have proved that **"Duroxon J-324"** gives excellent dry-bright gloss, light film color, and wearing qualities equal to those of the best products made from prime yellow carnauba wax.

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BUYERS DIRECTORY: Helen Lohse

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CLEVELAND (LOng 1-0544)—Henry G. Seed, 17717 Lomond Boulevard, Cleveland 22, Ohio

MIAMI (FRanklin 9-2668)—John Printup & Associates, Langford Building, Miami 32, Fla.

DALLAS (DAvis 1-0891)—John Printup & Associates, 2607 Millmar Drive, Dallas 28, Tex.

LOS ANGELES (DUnkirk 7-4388)—Robert W. Walker Company, 730 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles 5, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568)—Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

Armed Services Shopping List Presented

—Continued from page 7

valuable products of the chemical industry."

The general went on to cite a few examples: aluminum and stainless steel gun barrels, fiberglass and foam plastic gun stocks, artillery plastic shell casings, reinforced plastics in bazookas and other weapons, rocket and missile fuels, "free-radical" fuels that extend tank and vehicle ranges, armor and recoil system components and numerous others.

Chemical Weapons Enumerated

"Other weapons subject to chemical contributions," the general continued, "include a new non-metallic anti-tank mine, incendiary weapons utilizing improved pyrotechnic materials, and screening smokes that have a high degree of blanketing uniformity."

Another recent development is the revived interest in the use of chemicals as weapons, Gen. Trudeau said. "Much interest is now being shown in certain agents that are only temporarily incapacitating—agents that allow personnel to recover completely with no permanent after effects, but assist in securing military objectives intact.

Speaking for the air force was Maj. Gen. M. C. Demler. He had this to say:

"In directing these remarks toward requirements of the chemical industry, it is well to consider the output of that group of companies. It has been more or less customary to consider them as producers of bulk powders and liquids; each company concentrating on a few items which were the raw materials for other industries.

Now we find companies turning out titanium sponges, and many working in metallurgy. Structural plastics, tubing, seals, electrical insulation, etc., are produced in such variety that we might almost call the complex a "materials" or "components" industry.

"These companies have been a tremendous factor in helping to develop weapon systems."

In turning his attention to rockets, Gen. Demler went on, "It is in the development of solid fuel rocket engines that the lid is off and anything goes. In addition to the obvious development of propellants themselves, about which much has been written, many other problems face the chemist."

He then referred to the field of elastomers, and added:

"One of the most difficult chemical areas is that of compliant substances. Rubber has long been a weak point and it has taken tremendous efforts to achieve moderate gains in high temperature capabilities. Inorganic polymers offer the great hope in this area and the air force is particularly proud of the part its own chemists have played in the original synthesis of some of these carbonless compounds. Not too many pounds of elastomers may be used in any vehicle, but they are often essential."

What the marines expect from the chemical industry was taken up by Brig. Gen. G. R. E. Shell. He talked of the value of artificial fibers for such things as combination shelter tents-sleeping bags-air mattresses. Plastics are continuing to find a place in canteens which are now under development, the general stated.

Possibilities in Armored Clothing

Armored clothing is another field the chemical men can explore, Gen. Shell said. He cited the value of vests made of plastic and fiber glass in Korea but added that "there is still plenty of room for improvement on the armored clothing we have today."

Turning to fuels, the general went on: "Existing fuels still create problems in weight and bulk. Research aimed at the development of fuel of less weight and bulk than our present fuels and lubricants could enhance our capabilities tremendously."

Gen. Shell then continued by following the thoughts of Gen. Trudeau: "The Marine Corps, of course, is following with close interest the developments of the novel non-lethal chemical warfare agents . . . These agents could be a very effective limited war weapon."

The navy's regard for the chemical industry was pretty well summed up by Rear Adm. K. S. Masterson. Said he:

"We are confident that the chemical industry is progressive and competent. We are anxious to provide the liaison that will insure that our needs are known to you. We must!—for all the services and other customers we live with our fuels, munitions and the other chemical products which make up a fighting navy."

Imports at US Ports

—Continued from page 53

MOLASSES—795,353 gals, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Tampico
1,846,564 gals, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Vera Cruz
NAPHTHALENE—250 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Bordeaux
2,580 bgs, Hull
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Phila National Bank, Tarragona
82 dms, Phila National Bank, Malaga
PEATMOSS—1,450 bls, Premiere Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—131,610 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Selina
137,467 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
135,631 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bachaquero
265,077 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
112,951 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Amuay Bay
260,600 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
143,100 bbls, Eastern States Petroleum Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
311,988 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
420,960 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
266,056 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
689,151 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
361,287 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Covenas
120,426 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
SODIUM CYANIDE—300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—55 bgs, Brown Bros, Kohsichang
900 bgs, Santos
UREA—1,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
ZINC OXIDE—800 bgs, London
ZIRCON SAND—2,449 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
1,491 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

ALUM—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, P W Bellingall, Antwerp
CASEIN—300 bgs, First Spice Co, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—40 bgs, Marseille
CORN STARCH—224 bgs, Amsterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—60 kgs, Genoa
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Amsterdam
400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Amsterdam
LACTALBUMIN—1,200 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Genoa
OLIVE OIL—200 dms, A Giuriani & Bro, Leghorn
150 dms, A Giuriani & Bro, Barcelona
15 dms, Genoa
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Bremen
225 bls, Nurserymens Exchange, Bremerhaven
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—35,687 tons, Standard Oil Co, Dumai
43,271 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—25 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
SODIUM CHLORATE—1,454 dms, Marseille
900 cs, Havre
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
TALC—500 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TARTARIC ACID—20 bgs, Genoa
THYME LEAVES—28 bgs, Marseille
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
VANILLA BEANS—3 cs, Williams Dimond & Co, Papeete
ZINC CYANIDE—25 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31

Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb	.42	—
NF, precip., powd., dms	lb.	.28	—
Tech. soln., 50%, dms, c.l., works	100 lbs	5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.40	—
tanks works	ton	5.15	—
fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	9.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	11.20	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	—
fib dms, l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd	lb	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1460	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E, St Louis	lb.	.11	—
Prime western, slabs, New York, works	lb.	.11½	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅝	—
leaded, 50% bgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16⅛	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16⅜	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
Zinc oxide, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¼	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.45	.48
NF, powd., dms	lb.	.48	.49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls, c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26	—
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works	lb.	14.00	15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63½	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.64	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.66	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37½	—

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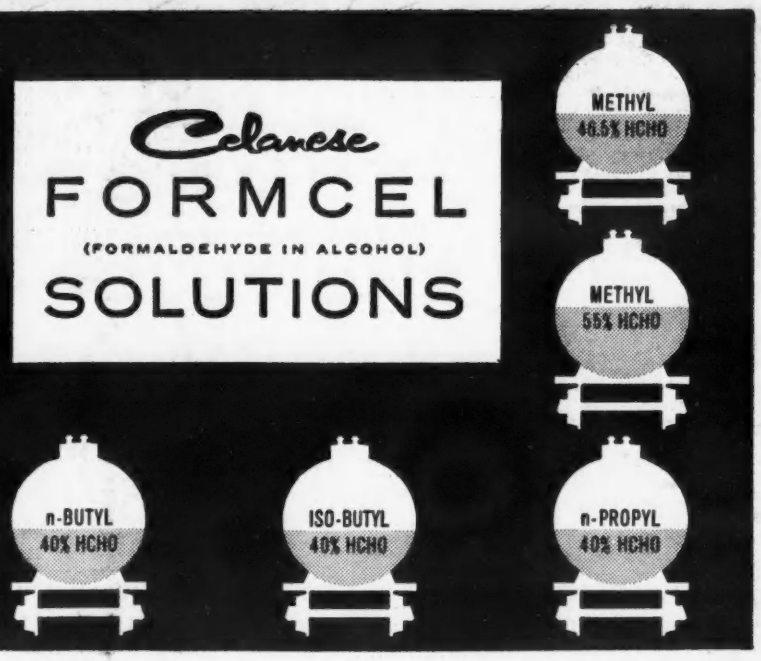

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